The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Depression of Spirits in Paris Over Recent Reverses.

Gambetta's New-Year's Address at the Bordeaux Prefecture.

The Government to Resign When the Invaders are Expelled.

Unfriendly Relations of the Sultan and the Khedive.

Death of Mercadante, the Italian Composer.

Resolutions in Honor of Prim in the Cortes.

THE WAR IN FRANCE

Gloom in Paris—The Mayor's Attempt to Censure the Government—Ministerial Further Reinforcements of the French.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The evacuation of the plateau before Avron, by the French, causes much depression in Paris.

DISSATISFACTION.

A meeting of the Mayors of Paris was held last week to censure the Government for inactivity, but it proved a failure.

DESTRUCTION OF MALMAISON.

It is reported that the palace of Malmaison was set on fire by the guns of Mount Valerien and totally destroyed.

OTHER POSTS EVACUATED BY THE FRENCH.

The French have evacuated other advanced posts north-east of Paris since the reduction of Fort Avron, and the forts around Paris are silent.

Conscription of Students by the Germans—A Night-cap Across Republican Westphalia—Gambetta's Address to the Prefect—Ministerial Changes—Letter to the Mayor.

LONDON, Sat. 2.—Meziores has been occupied by the Germans.

ANOTHER FRENCH DEFEAT.

In an engagement near Arras, 175 French infantry were taken prisoners.

THE SOUTH AND EAST.

The Twentieth Prussian Division repulsed a superior French force in the rear of Verdun, capturing 400 prisoners.

BESANCON, Jan. 1.—The enemy evacuated the town of Gray after a severe combat with the Franco-Tireurs, under Col. BORRAS. The Prussian losses were heavy; ours were small.

DARMSTADT, Jan. 2.—Prince LOUIS, of Hesse, telegraphs to the Government here that two regiments of Hessians, with a battery, fought on Saturday with a superior force of the enemy, south-east of Orleans. The Germans lost fifty men.

Miscellaneous—Minister Gambetta's Reasons at the Government—Terrible Suffering from the Cold—Prussian Mystification of the Sinking of the Colliers—The French Exiles in England.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 2.—Minister GAMBETTA, in his address yesterday at the Prefecture, said the Government was bound to the defense of the country; but it was mortal. We must not confound the Republic with persons who had been forced by events to assume power. These men, when invasion had been repelled, would resign, and submit their actions to the judgment of the nation. The largest liberty would be accorded to the expression of opinion. All speech must be as free as thought; but language engendering action hostile to the Government would be repressed with energy.

INTENSE COLD.

The weather is extremely cold. The rivers are frozen. The troops suffer terribly. Many Prussian and French soldiers have been frozen to death.

PRUSSIAN INHUMANITY.

Accounts from the invaded districts show that the most inhuman atrocities are committed by the enemy without provocation.

THE COLLIERS BROUGHT TO GREEN.

The Prussian Government explains the sinking of the British colliers in the Seine by stating that they were fired at to bring them to.

EUGENIE'S NEW-YEAR'S RECEPTION.

The Empress EUGENIE gave a reception on New-Year's Day to the French exiles. Among the guests were the Duke DE PERSIGNY, the Marquis DE LA VALETTE, M. ROUHER, and many other distinguished men of the Empire.

FRENCH AND GERMAN MEN-OF-WAR.

The French iron-clad *Guyenne* has been ordered to leave Queenstown. A Prussian corvette is hovering off Dungannon.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Russian Concentration in the South-West—The Sultan and Khedive Again Unfriendly—The Prim Assassination.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Troops are concentrating in South-western Russia.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Sultan and the Khedive are again on angry terms.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The official dispatch announcing the death of Gen. PRIM is dated Madrid, yesterday, and was received here yesterday afternoon. It mentions that Gen. PRIM died at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. A second dispatch to the Spanish Minister, of the same date, mentions that the Cortes had passed a resolution of confidence in the new Government, and that it has been decided to inscribe the name of Gen. PRIM in the hall of the Cortes, and that the State shall provide for his wife and children. The death of PRIM creates a profound impression throughout the kingdom. The same official advices report that the new King is received with great enthusiasm on his route.

Mr. Cardwell in Defense of the English Ministry—The Fisheries—Ice in the Thames—Safety of the Virginia—Wreck of a Philadelphia Ship—Death of Prominent Personages.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Right Hon. Mr. CARDWELL, Minister of War, in a speech at Oxford, today, eulogized Mr. BRIGHT for his services to the country. He refuted the reports of the inefficiency of the army and contrasted the armaments of England, Prussia and the United States. The British Government, he declared, was resolved to transmit to its successors an unsullied inheritance and to uphold the honor of England and the Queen.

CONTRADICTION.

The report that a commission was to be sent to the United States to settle the dispute about the fisheries is untrue.

ICE IN THE THAMES.

The navigation of the Thames is obstructed by ice.

SAFETY OF THE VIRGINIA—WRECK.

The steam-ship *Virginia*, some time overdue from New-York, has been signaled off the Irish coast.

The bark *Commander*, Philadelphia, for Liverpool, is ashore near Queenstown. The vessel will be a total wreck, but a portion of her cargo will be saved. The crew all safely landed.

DEATH OF MERCADANTE AND MORNING.

FLORENCE, Jan. 1.—SAVERIO MERCADANTE, the composer, is dead.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—Field-Marshal MORNING, of the Austrian army, died today.

Action of the Cortes on the Death of Prim—Confidence in the Government—Minister Zorrilla's Departure from Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The Cortes has adopted a resolution in honor of the memory of Gen. PRIM. It declares that the deceased deserved well of his country, and places his family under the protection of the nation. The Cortes also passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

THE ITALIAN KING IN ROME.

ROME, Jan. 1.—King VICTOR EMMANUEL left Home today, amid enthusiastic demonstrations. Before his departure he made a donation of 200,000 francs for charitable purposes, and begged the Municipality to devote to a similar object the sums intended to defray the expenses of the festivities on the occasion of his visit.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Brazilian Cabinet—Capture of Montevideo by the Insurgents.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 7th ult., have been received. The Brazilian Minister of Agriculture had resigned, and his portfolio was intrusted pro tem., to the Minister of State. The insurgents in Uruguay had taken the City of Montevideo by surprise.

CUBA.

A Mexican Exile Returning—Ex-President Zelonga Leaving Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—ZOLOAGA, the Ex-President of Mexico, and for many years banished from that country, and residing here, returns to Mexico in a few days under the benefit of the recent amnesty.

THE INDIANS.

Adoption of the Constitution and Bill of Rights by the Council at Okmulgee—Adjournment of the Council.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—The Republican publishes today a letter from Okmulgee, Indian Territory, which contains the proceedings of the Grand Council of Indians down to Dec. 20. The following is a synopsis of the preamble of the Constitution and Bill of Rights, as presented by the Commission for the consideration of the Council:

"The people of the nations of Indians inhabiting Indian Territory, have met to frame laws and arrange the machinery of government for the country, occupied and owned by them, in order to draw themselves together in a closer bond of union, for the better protection of their rights, the improvement of themselves and posterity, and thus enhance our standing with God to enable them to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1866.

Article first defines the boundaries of the Indian Territory and guarantees to each nation entering into the contract the same right of franchise, self-government and exchange, in area of said nations, which each has in its own, subject only to a conformity with the treaties of the United States and such laws as may be enacted, according to the provisions of this Constitution.

Article second distributes the powers of the Government into executive, legislative and judicial departments.

Article third vests the legislative power in a General Assembly, to be composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate shall consist of one member from every nation, the population of which shall equal 2,000, and one additional member from every additional 2,000 or fraction thereof greater than 1,000. Provided that the nations, whose individual population does not equal 2,000, may unite and be represented in the same ratio; and provided, further, that the Ottawas, Peorias and Quapows shall be entitled to one Senator, and the Senecas, Wyandottes and Shawnees to one Senator, and the Sacs and Foxes to one Senator. The House of Representatives shall consist of one member from each nation, and an additional member for every 1,000 population or fractional part there, of over 500. No person is eligible to the office of member of the General Assembly but a born citizen of the nation, and who may have attained the age of twenty-five years. The term of office is two years, and the mode of election is by the qualified voters, according to the laws and usages of the nations voting. The compensation is fixed at $4 a day, and $4 for every twenty miles of traveling, going and returning by the shortest practicable route. No member is to receive pay for more than thirty days in any one annual session.

The General Assembly has no power to legislate upon any but the following subjects:

"Those pertaining to the intercourse and relations of Indian Territory; the arrest and extradition of criminals escaping from one to another nation; the administration of justice between members of the nations in Indian Territory and persons other than Indians, and members of said nations; and the common defense and safety of the nations of said Territory."

There are several other provisions pertaining to the Legislative Department, but they are identical with those found in the Constitution of the United States. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and three District Courts and such inferior Courts as may be provided by law. The three District Judges constitute the Supreme Court when convened in semi-annual sessions at the capital of the Territory. One Judge is to retire from office every two years, and the official term is six years. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from the inferior Courts, and original jurisdiction in cases prescribed by law; but it cannot interfere with the civil and criminal jurisdiction retained by each nation in the treaties of 1866. The Courts have jurisdiction in matters of trade and intercourse between the several nations, and all cases arising under the legislation of the Government.

The other provisions touching the judiciary are similar to those in the States. The executive power is vested in a Governor, whose term of office is two years. He must be thirty years of age, and his power and duties are such as usually pertain to the office in the States. He is clothed with veto power.

Provision is also made for a Secretary, who is also to be *ex officio* Treasurer; also for Attorney-General, District Attorney, Marshals and deputies.

The Council spent several days discussing and fully explaining the provisions of the Constitution, and at noon on the 20th ult. they took a vote upon its adoption preparatory to submitting it to the different nations for adoption. The vote stood 29 yeas to 5 nays.

The Council adjourned to meet at Okmulgee Creek on the first Monday of June, 1871.

The Spotswood Hotel Disaster—Discovery of Other Remains.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—The gang of laborers engaged cleaning out the ruins of the Spotswood Hotel have discovered portions of other bodies, which can not be identified.

The Andros-Gridley Affair—Rearrest of the Coachman.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—SAMUEL F. ANDROS, the coachman of the GRIDLEY family, about whom there has been much scandal recently, was rearrested in this city today by officers from Norwalk, charged with stealing $12,000 worth of oil-paintings belonging to the GRIDLEYS. He left here on the evening train. He was taken to Bridgeport for trial last week, charged with stealing, and was honorably acquitted. He admits selling the paintings, but says he disposed of them as he did other property, at the request of Mrs. GRIDLEY, to keep the family in funds.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

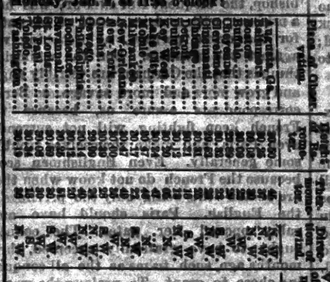
No Quorum in Richmond, Va.—Organization of the Louisiana Senate and Mobile—A Warmoth Triumph.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—There was no quorum in the Legislature today.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Louisiana Senate organized today, and elected committees under the rule which takes the appointment of the same from the Speaker. The House has also organized. CARR has been elected Speaker by 45 votes to 5. The election is considered a triumph for the Warmoth party.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Jan. 2, at 11:36 o'clock:



Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

DASTARDLY MURDER.

A Colored Man Kills his Wife Without Provocation—Escape of the Assassin.

A small basement-room, seven feet by twelve, in the rear of No. 130 West Houston-street, was, last evening, at 10 o'clock, the scene of one of the most brutal and unprovoked of recent murders. The room was the home of ABRAHAM JONES, a negro, thirty-five years of age, his wife, MARGARET JONES, also thirty-five years old, their child, two years of age, and HENRY TEN BROECK, twelve years of age, a son of Mrs. JONES by a former marriage. He being born in Baltimore, and she in Dutchess County, N. Y., the two did not come together until somewhat advanced in years, as they were not married until Sept. 15, 1864. He was employed of late as a porter in the store of GARNER & Co. in Franklin-street, but his means were limited and his home furnished with none of the elegancies of life, and with but few of its comforts. His wife was, however, an industrious, cleanly woman, as so many of her race are, and kept the mean abode scrupulously neat. She had, too, the gift of making the best of everything, and being of a religious character, had decorated the walls of the apartment with prints of Scriptural character. Her husband, however, was so precisely her opposite that he could not appreciate her efforts to dignify his daily life, and the home of the pair, never harmonious, had of late become almost unendurable to her presence and his temper. She is reported compelled to appear against him and he was sent to prison for beating her, from which he emerged only three weeks ago by the expiration of the term for which he had been sentenced.

Yesterday JONES spent almost wholly in playing cards with two negroes, next door to his house, and kept at the game until his wife called him to go to bed, a few minutes before 9 o'clock. He presently obeyed, and when he entered the room words occurred between them about the card-playing, but nothing violent or abusive on her part. The little child was lying asleep on a rocking-chair, and the boy HENRY was in the room. The sole witness of the tragedy, which followed an instant later, MARGARET turned from JONES, and going to a cupboard at the further end of the room was reaching down to get some sugar to make a toddy for ABRAHAM, as a peace offering, when he snatched a large carving knife from an upper shelf of the cupboard, and with the ferocity of a fiend, thrust it into her left thigh, making a wound three inches in length and severing the femoral artery. She fell to the floor bathed in blood; he, pausing a moment to look upon his deed, turned and fled from the room. The boy HENRY instantly gave the alarm, and a number of the neighbors soon surrounded with the affrighted neighbors, but the woman was already dead.

The Police were not notified for some little time of the crime, and JONES was then beyond the immediate reach of the law. A general alarm was sent out, however, at 10:30 o'clock, and Capt. THOMAS BYRNES, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, promptly began the search for the assassin, and he will therefore probably be speedily captured unless he crossed the North River at once. He is a tall, full-blooded negro, but the Police have some but the most general description of his person, and the ability of the pursuit is greatly increased by this fact. It is supposed that he began his flight bare-headed, as the hat he has lately been in the habit of wearing was found in the room.

The scene of the tragedy was left in charge of Sergt. DAVIDSON and Roundsmen of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. The infant child was taken in charge by some colored women, living in the vicinity, and the boy, HENRY, was held by the Police as the only eye-witness to be produced at the inquest, which will be held this morning. The dead woman lay during the night just as her brutal husband had left her, and will remain until after the inquest. It appears that she must have died instantly, as she never spoke after receiving the wound, but the affrighted boy can give no positive evidence as to the instant of her death.

A New Cunard Steamer—Description of the Parthia.

The steamer *Parthia*, Capt. WILLIAM WATSON, arrived at this port on Saturday last. The vessel is the latest addition to the Cunard line, and is similar in appearance to the other ships of the Company, being bark-rigged and having a perfectly straight helm. She was launched about the last of August, and on her trial trip easily made thirteen and one-half knots an hour. Her tonnage is registered at 3,500 and her extreme length over all is 376 feet. Her breadth of beam is 41 feet and depth of hold 35 feet, from the spar-deck. All the officers' rooms, together with a comfortable smoking-room and a ladies' drawing-room, are on the upper or main deck. Her first cabin, which is 75½ feet between decks and 110 feet long, is finished in rose-wood, with panels of birdseye maple. The upholstery is in maroon and dark green, and the woodwork of the ladies and sofas is artistically carved and gilded. The state-rooms of the first cabin are highly finished, and accommodation is afforded for 150 first-class passengers. The arrangements are also complete for 1,000 steerage passengers and 1,700 tons of freight.

The engines, of the compound pattern, are of 500-horse power each. The propeller is nine-teen feet in diameter. The *Parthia* is provided with a wheel-house forward as well as aft, and her steering apparatus is of the latest and most improved style. She was built by DENNY & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland. Capt. WATSON, her commander, is a veteran seaman, one of the best on the ocean, and he is assisted by first-class officers.

Disaster to the Jersey City Water-Works at Belleville.

The water which supplies the people of Jersey City and Hoboken is brought from the Passaic River, at Belleville, a distance of eight miles. On Saturday last, about 6 o'clock P. M., the stand-pipe, through which the water is forced from the river to a height of 163 feet, fell with a terrible crash, and so extensive was the damage that it will be many weeks before it can be repaired.

ALBANY.

Preparations for the Opening Work of the Legislature.

TALK ABOUT A SHORT SESSION.

Tweed Has No Schemes and Don't Want to be Governor—The Rail Bill to be Repealed—The Republican Nomination for Speaker—Mr. Twombly's Case—The Controller's Report.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 2, 1871.

Nearly all the members of both Houses of the Legislature have arrived in the city, and the session will open at 12 M. to-morrow. The organization of the Assembly will be speedily effected, as there appears to be no opposition among the country Democrats to the slate made out by Tammany, headed by HITCHMAN for Speaker. Little will be done to-morrow beyond the reading of the Governor's message and the presentation of the Department reports. As the American Club ball is to come off in New-York on Thursday night, Tammany will doubtless order an adjournment of the Legislature from Wednesday over till Monday of next week. The talk among the Democratic leaders is for a short session—in no event to last over one hundred days, and some putting it as low as seventy days—but this is one of the things always talked about but never done. "Boss" TWEED gives out that he has no personal or party schemes to put through the present Legislature, not even the scheme of placing WM. M. TWEED in training for next Governor—a position which he assured your correspondent this morning, he did not want, was not to be, and would not accept. There's modesty for you! He also expressed himself as opposed to the Westchester annexation scheme, which is among the biggest jobs laid out for the session. It is even rumored that he is going to introduce a bill at the outset of the session to repeal the Erie Dividend law of '68, and thus, by one grand stroke of policy, to clear his skirts of corrupt legislation in the past as well as the future. I have not been able to ascertain whether the Governor will recommend the repeal in his message or not, but he would doubtless be glad to see it done, and if "Boss" TWEED undertakes the job, it is bound to go through. It is generally conceded that the Democracy can't carry Erie and Fish, Jr., in the next Presidential canvass, and that is what the Governor and his Tammany backers are looking forward to, notwithstanding the disclaimer of the *Leader*.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The chief excitement among the Republicans arises out of the contest for the complimentary nomination for Speaker. Whoever gets it is supposed to assume the position of leadership of his party in the Assembly. Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, and Mr. SELKREG, of Tompkins, are the rival candidates, but both of them disavow the reports that the old Fenton or anti-Fenton fight is in any manner mixed up in the contest. At least they do not push their respective claims on any such basis. Still, it is not to be denied that the Fenton men are the most active champions of HUSTED, and vice versa. The Tammany delegation also appear to be more interested in having HUSTED get the compliment than there would seem to be any occasion for. The member from Westchester has great personal popularity with all parties, and this, with his activity and indefatigability in achieving whatever he undertakes, will, from present appearances, insure his nomination at the caucus this evening.

MR. TWOMBLY'S CASE.

The outrage committed by Tammany Hall in "counting out" Mr. TWOMBLY, the Republican member elected from New-York City, is not going to be allowed to rest without a thorough ventilation in the Assembly. It will be discussed in the Republican caucus this evening, and will be made the subject of united action among the Republicans at the earliest opportunity. It is determined to put every Democrat in the Assembly on record upon the question. If they choose to back up the Tammany Ring in such rascality well and good. The Republicans only want the precedent established by the Democracy of the State, and will trust to the future to give them a dose of their own physic.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

The Albanians are all keeping New-Years here today after the old Knickerbocker style. The Governor's reception was largely attended, both by members of the Legislature and citizens. The Delavan House is the principal rendezvous of the politicians, of whom there are a large number here from New-York looking for clerkships and other berths in the Legislature, or attending to the interests of the lobby. S.

Caucuses for the Assembly Offices—A Curious Proceeding in the Republican Caucus—Tammany Agencies at Work—Tweed and Commissioner Smith Dispensing Champagne.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3—Evening.—The Democratic caucus this evening renominated last year's Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant-at-arms by acclamation. There were several ballots for Door-keeper and Assistant Door-keeper, for which last position FISK, Jr., received one vote.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

At the Republican caucus Mr. SELKREG surprised his friends by a speech, in which he said that in consequence of facts that had come to his knowledge this afternoon, he felt it due to his own honor and to the integrity of the Republican Party to withdraw his name as candidate for Speaker. JAS. W. HUSTED being the only candidate left in the field, he was then nominated by acclamation.

WHO WON THE NOMINATION?

As stated in my letter today, the New-York delegation, and Tammany men generally, have manifested an extraordinary interest in the fortunes of Mr. HUSTED, even going so far as to threaten Republicans who voted against him with the omission of their names in making up the committees. It is denied that the Fenton and Anti-Fenton quarrel had anything to do with the contest; but it is a curious fact that Senator FENTON, who had not before been seen in the city, suddenly appeared at the Delavan House after the adjournment of the caucus. He professed to know nothing about the contest that had been going on for the Speakership, and expressed his grandfication that the caucus had been so harmonious. His friends, however, are already claiming the result as a Fenton victory, but an impartial observer would set it down as rather a victory for Tammany Hall. At all events, the Democrats appear the most elated over the result.

THE SEVENTH NEW-YORK DISTRICT.

A letter was read in the caucus from Mr. TWOMBLY, announcing his intention to contest the seat of CAREY, from the Seventh District of New-York. Many Republicans were in favor of presenting a protest, signed by all the Republicans of the Assembly, against CAREY taking his seat when the roll is called to-morrow, but HUSTED thought such a course would be unparliamentary, and ALVORD agreed with him, so it was decided to let the contest for the seat take the usual course. This is just what Tammany wanted, and the result will be that it will go to the Tammany constructed Committee on Privileges and Elections, where it will be turned till the end of the session, the same as GOODRICH'S case did last year.

TWEED AND SMITH.

Senator TWEED and Police Commissioner SMITH are receiving their friends in adjoining rooms, at the Delavan House, to-night, and champagne flows bountifully alike on the just and the unjust.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—At the Republican meeting to-night, DEWITT C. LEFFINGWELL presided, and WM. H. HOT acted as Secretary. JAMES W. HUSTED was unanimously nominated for Speaker. For Clerk, W. G. WARD, of Albany, received forty-six votes, and CHAS. F. BARTON ten. CHAS. H. SMITH, of St. Lawrence, and RICHARD S. PRYOR were nominated Door-keepers. Capt. Wm. ATKINSON, of New-York, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms. Messrs. Gleason, Selkreg, Alvord, Beaman and Greene were appointed a committee to call future caucuses, when the meeting adjourned.

As the Democrats caucus to-night, Hon. JAMES C. JACOBS presided, and Messrs. HILL of Cheming, and JOY, of Wyoming acted as Secretaries. The following nominations were made: For Speaker, WM. HITCHMAN; Clerk, CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG; Sergeant-at-Arms, JNO. J. RHOADES, of Onondaga; Door-keeper, ANDREW S. SCOBELL, of Schuyler; First Assistant Door-keeper, JAS. KERRAN, of Kings; Second Assistant Door-keeper, ALLEN W. BARNES, of Columbia. Committee to call future caucuses, Messrs. FERAN, FLICK, GEO. D. LORD. The caucus then adjourned.

Gov. Hoffman Makes the Oath—Executive and Legislative Appointments.

From the Albany Argus, Jan. 3.

GOV. HOFFMAN took the oath of office for his second term on Saturday, at noon, at the Executive Chamber. The oath was administered by Judge LANNING, of the Supreme Court of this district. D. WILLIAM, Jr., Esq., Deputy Secretary of State, being in attendance with the Record Oath Book of his office. The ceremony was a very quiet and unostentatious one—not even within the knowledge of the Governor except Col. VAN BUREN, Executive Secretary Mr. ANDERSON, Clerk of the Assembly, and Gardner W. BULL, reporter for the Buffalo *Commercial*.

The Legislature, during its present session, will be called upon to appoint by joint ballot a Trustee of the University, to be elected by the Regents, and by the Governor and Senate, Secretary of State and Hon. GARDNER CHRISTIE, of Rock, Steuben County. The terms of office of Hon. ABRAM D. WRAYNER, Superintendent of Public Instruction, expires on the first Tuesday of April, and he is to be elected by the Legislature. Judge ROSWELL P. FLOWER, of Jefferson, and Judge Wm. MORRIS, Commissary-General of Ordnance, expires Jan. 26, 1871, and is to be filled by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The appointment of Hon. NELSON J. WATERBURY as Commissioner to revise the statutes of the State, made during the recess of the Legislature, will require confirmation by the Senate. The terms of office of HOWARD W. FOSTER, Esq., of Potsdam, as State Commissioner of Public Charities for the Fourth Judicial District, and of WM. F. PRUYN, of this city, as Commissioner for the Third Judicial District, will expire Jan. 31, 1871. The appointment is made by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. An Auditor of the Canal Department in the place of Hon. JAMES A. BELL, and a Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, in place of Hon. GEORGE GEDDES, are also to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Legislature, at its last session, passed a number of Police laws for cities and villages in the Second Metropolitan Police District. The commission in power at the town of Watervliet and village of Green Island, N. Y., the state of things is said to exist as to most of the rural territory embraced in the Metropolitan Police District and Metropolitan Sanitary District. The Legislature will probably enact adequate police provisions for these localities, and where possible make these Boards elective.

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER.

Reduction of the State Debt—Increase of Trade—The Canals.

In the following synopsis we have endeavored to indicate as nearly as possible the chief salient points in the comprehensive report of Controller NICHOLS, which will be presented at the opening of the Legislature:

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

The funded debt of the State, after deducting the sinking funds, was on Sept. 30, 1870, $24,142,256, being a reduction of $2,438,661 47 since the same day last year. It is made up as follows:

General fund	$6,661,000 00
Contingent	10,677 73
Canal	8,816,666 66
Bounty	8,653,911 68
	$24,142,256 07

THE CANALS.

The tolls collected for the fiscal year 1869 were	$4,412,278 22
The tolls collected for the fiscal year 1870 were	3,991,922 97
The expenses were in 1869	1,709,547 78
The expenses were in 1870	1,709,547 78

The Controller has neglected consideration of the canal they were in 1870.....

The Controller recognizes the necessity of a liberal canal policy, carried out with the strictest economy and integrity. The canals are among the chief elements of the growth and wealth of the State. In 1820, their tolls, at $1 50 a ton, averaged $1,000, and their tonnage was 148 tons. A great and injurious change in the course of trade—its decrease through this State, and its increase elsewhere—in four years, is shown by the following data:

	1860.	1869.
Buffalo—Bushels of grain received, including flour	44,586,027	43,762,276
Chicago—Bushels of grain received, including flour	16,160,881	12,883,063
Philadelphia—Bushels of grain received, including flour	6,429,276	14,427,626
Baltimore—Bushels of grain received, including flour	15,000	2,611,670
Upper Lake Ports, Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland—Bushels of grain received, including flour	69,884,908	112,966,666

DECREASE OF TRADE AND ITS REMEDY.

Transit of vegetable food on the canals fell off from 2,123,237 tons in 1861 to only 1,302,613 in 1869. Flour fell off from nearly 2,000,000 of barrels in 1847 to less than 6,000 in 1869. It became clear that increased speed and cheapness of transit must be obtained, or else the trade would be intercepted by other routes. For these reasons the navigation of the canal has been improved, and the Canal Board, last May, made important reductions in tolls, especially on the great staples of food. The principle of reduction must be gradually carried out, until the debt being paid and the tolls taken off, to the point of maintenance and repair, the canal will become substantially free.

THE DIFFERENCE OF THE TRIP.

Time is necessary to restore what it took time to lose; but the experience of the year justifies the expectation that the diversion of trade has been arrested. In 1869, under high tolls, the shipments of grain and flour decreased 754,388 tons. At this rate the whole of this valuable trade would have been entirely destroyed in eight years. Tolls on flour were nearly twenty-five cents per ton, while the whole freight was fifty cents. Similar rules apply to other articles in which the trade was being lost. In 1870 the diminution of trade on the canals was about one-seventh of that in 1869, and, but for an unusually deficient crop of corn, and consequent light shipments of it, there would have been a large increase in the tonnage of grain, &c. Prices almost unprecedentedly low, excessive speculation, the destruction of through lines from the West by high tolls, and the bad condition of the canals, causing delay and uncertainty in transit—the inevitable result of the contract system—combined to keep the tonnage of grain down in 1870; but it is believed another year will turn the tide strongly in our favor. The amounts of the tonnage of all other articles, eastward and westward bound, are not yet ascertainable; and the whole question is now fairly indged on general principles than by the events of one or two years.

THE CANAL DEBT.

The system of reduced tolls is the surest guarantee for the ultimate fulfillment of constitutional obligations. No part of the principal of the general fund debt, not held by the State in trust, matures until 1875. The principal of the canal debt matures in 1873, &c. By proper administration and slight extension, it is believed the canal revenues may provide for them without resort to taxation. In the last year of 1870 they were larger than in any of the seven years preceding the war, and a large increase of business is expected next year.

THE WEST BROUGHT NEARER TO THE EAST.

The completion of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, bringing the immense prairie grain-field of the North-west practically several hundreds of miles nearer to our own State, auspiciously took place the same year as the increase of facilities on our own great highway of trade. The value of the great prize of North-western trade is invaluable. By a liberal canal policy, we foster the honorable spirit of manly with the other States, and enable Western producers the better to compete with foreigners in the markets of the world, while every branch of our own home industry is effectually encouraged by bringing the West practically nearer to the East.

THE OLD SYSTEM.

Under the contract system great injury was sustained by the canal. The channels were partly filled up and its structures became dilapidated. The resumption of management by the State necessitated an outlay of sound and wise economy, outlays which need not again occur. With the fair average of intelligence and integrity and economy which characterize the management of the immense business, canals will regain their former progressive prosperity.

APPROPRIATIONS—EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE.

The total of these expenditures are these for education, $2,280,626 68. Of this amount $2,096,130 96 were for common schools.

Expenditures for the support of Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiots were.....

Up to the 1st December, 1870, expenditures on the Hudson River Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie were.....

Those for the Willard Asylum at Ovid were.....

SALT SPRINGS AND AUCTION DUTIES.

The sale revenue from the Onondaga Salt Springs is $63,811 07, being $6,336 93 less than last year.

Revenue from auction duties has increased $35,836 54.

STATE PRISONS.

Expenditures for the State Prisons were $218,267 53, and the earnings were $207,246 95. The cost to the State in 1870, was $56,420 less than in the previous year.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The sum paid in 1870, toward the new Capitol was.....

Which makes the total sum.....

In 1869 the total sum was.....

In 1870 the total sum was.....

The gross valuation in 1869 was.....

The gross valuation in 1870 was.....

The annual average of taxation was.....

The increase for 1870 was.....

Taxation in 1870 was at the rate of 7.26—100, producing $14,202,976 56. To the unexpended sum of the last Legislature were so large that the collection of 3-mill deficiency on the 30th September, 1871, will be necessary. In December, the Controller states that only about one-fourth of the large and exclusive of extraordinary work on the canals, &c., this large deficiency can be made good, and the calls on the Treasury met by a tax of 2½ mills—equal to a reduction of about one-fourth. Allowing one-eighth of a mill for annual increase, he estimates that the tax will necessary for 1871 is two mills, instead of 2½.

WASHINGTON.

New-Year's Day at the Capitol—A Quiet but Agreeable Day—The Cabinet Reception—Diplomatic and Social Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—New-Year's Day has been only a half-holiday in Washington. The commence of the official receptions, which was followed by the withdrawal of most of many families in army and navy circles, detracted largely from the zest of the day's enjoyment; yet the private citizens did their share well, and there were hardly a house open, and callers thronged the streets until after dark. Though there is much wealth in Washington, as well as fashion, the absence of wines and liquors from the refreshment-table of the large majority of the entertainers was both noticeable and exemplary. Among those who received a great number of friends today were Mrs. Gen. Prudent and daughter; Mrs. Senator Chandler and daughter; Mrs. Senator Pomeroy, assisted by her two lady friends, Miss Beadle and Miss Tillinghast; Mrs. Senator Morrill, who received with Mrs. Judge Ferris; Miss Swan and Miss Paine; Mrs. Senator Edmunds and the Misses Schenck, daughters of Gen. Schenck. The weather, though cloudy, was nevertheless very agreeable, and though the day has not been as brilliant as on other occasions, yet it has doubtless been quite as profitably spent.

INTIMIDATION IN NEW-GRANADA ELECTION.

There is trustworthy evidence showing that in Georgia, during the recent election, systematic action was taken in many parts of the State to prevent the negroes from voting through fear of violence. How effective the measures of intimidation were is not so well known and doubtless in numerous instances little more than a great deal of personal annoyance was accomplished. The nature of these attempts to prevent voting may be seen from two or three instances. At Atlanta, two lines of voters were formed, one for whites, on one side of the building, and one for negroes on the other. On the side where the whites voted there was no interruption, and votes were rapidly thrown, but the polling places for the negroes were surrounded by a crowd of roughs so densely packed as to render it almost impossible for a black man to get through. The roughs, while exhorting one another to clear the way and let the negro vote, would make greater efforts to close the passages, and when the negroes had broken through and were near the boxes, another crowd would force numbers of them into a corner whence they had difficulty again to extricate themselves. The way to the polls was three times cleared by the military, but was closed up by the same crowd. In one case a man deliberately spit in the United States Marshal's face, and then drawing his revolver, jumped upon a bench and called out, with an oath, to let the riot begin. The Marshal, entirely defenseless, abandoned the room and went home. The Republicans have elected three members of Congress, whereas they should have had five. The Democrats return four. In the Macon District there will be a contest by the defeated Republican, FANNIN, and it is believed his right to the seat will be maintained. The district where BRADLEY (colored) ran as an independent candidate, was lost to the Republicans by about 2,000 negroes going over to him. It is alleged that BRADLEY was hired to run by the Democrats, and that the price was $6,000. In regard to the future there are indications that the better class of the white population are inclining toward the support of the Administration as the surest and speediest means of securing the peace and prosperity of the State, and a complete Republican triumph in the next election is hopefully predicted.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE INDIAN FRAUDS.

The Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations has summoned numerous witnesses preliminary to examination of the alleged frauds in the purchase of Indian goods. The examination, however, will not be commenced until the return of Commissioner PARKER, who is daily expected, cast is considered but just that he should have full knowledge of all the proceedings. Representative SARGENT, of the Committee on Appropriations will, on the reassembling of Congress, report the Indian Appropriation bill. The amount will be $1,000,000 less than the bill of last session.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire statistics show the total amount of property reported destroyed during the year 1870 to be $200,000; one-half of the sum by the burning of Centre Market and dealers' supplies. Four persons were burned to death.

ODD-FELLOWS.

The Odd fellows had a grand gathering tonight, the prominent feature being the unveiling and presentation of a portrait of Past Grand Sire W. W. MOORE, by Grand Sire STEWART, and appropriate speeches, together with music.

THE LEE CLAIM TO ARLINGTON.

The Executive Mansion and the residences of the Vice-President and Cabinet Ministers were all closed today. The President, with the Vice-President, drove over to Arlington, and spent part of their "New-Year's" afternoon, visiting the graves of the 16,000 soldiers buried there. The President stated that persons professing to be agents of Mrs. LEE, had sought interviews with him to talk about her claim to Arlington, but he refused to have any conversation with them on the subject. It was after these refusals that Senator MCCREERY introduced the resolution relative to Arlington and the disinterment of the remains of the soldiers there, and upon which there has been so much comment.

THAT "SUPPRESSED REPORT"

A Report on San Domingo" that Never was Made—What Commissioner Belknap Thought of the Political Condition of Hayti in 1869.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Jan. 2, 1871.

A few days since, several papers whose Washington correspondents drew their inspiration in regard to San Domingo matters from the same domicile of malice and mendacity, gave unanswerable utterance to the charge that

"Early in 1869 the Commander of the United States steamer *Nipsic*, then at Port-au-Prince, was directed by the Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the President, to make a thorough investigation as to the condition of San Domingo politically, financially, and otherwise, with the view of negotiating a treaty for the purchase of that country." That ship officer, Commander BELKNAP, carried out his instructions very fully, and made a long official report to the President, leaving all the facts which came under his observation, and concluded by expressing his judgment that the purchase of the San Domingo portion of the island would be a constant source of trouble to this country, and that he susp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF ROBERT KNOX, THE ANATOMIST. By his pupil and colleague, HENRY LONSDALE. London: MACMILLAN & CO.

This is the biography of a very singular Scotchman, written by one who knew him well, and speaks of him in terms of respectful enthusiasm. Dr. KNOX may be remembered by the general reader of the present generation as the great ethnological writer and lecturer who stirred up in England about twenty years ago a violent controversy on the subject of "Race," and by men of the last generation as the man who was so unfortunately involved in the Westport atrocities of BURKE and HARE, in Edinburgh, in 1828.

Born at Kirkcudbright in 1791, the son of a respectable teacher of mathematics, ROBERT KNOX was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, where he studied hard, winning gold medals, and embracing the study of anatomy with all the ardor of his very fervid nature. At twenty-four he had observed and announced many curious facts—such, among others, as that a healthy pulse beats fastest in the morning. In 1815 he was made assistant surgeon in the army, and sent to attend the wounded at Waterloo. In 1817 he accompanied the Seventy-second Highlanders to the Cape of Good Hope, making scientific observations by sea and land, hunting ostriches for their bones, and bringing away the skulls of dead Caffres. On his return he received the thanks of the Chief of the Army Medical Department, Sir J. MACGREGOR, for his communications. He next visited France, where he conversed with CUVIER and LAURET, and, in 1822, obtaining government half-pay, settled in Edinburgh as an anatomical lecturer. Here he produced numerous "memoirs" and letters for the scientific societies, demonstrating with bones, skulls, nerves and muscles. In this work he distinguished himself so much that in 1826 he was enabled to found the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, in connection with the College of Surgeons, and to secure the appointment of Conservator of it, at a salary of £150 a year. Valuable, self-reliant and peremptory, Dr. KNOX was soon considered the best lecturer in Scotland; and in a few years he numbered 400 students in his classes. He employed for them all possible means of instruction, and one of these last ruined him. This was the purchase of "subjects" for dissection. The trade in dead bodies had been long established in such a surgical centre as Edinburgh: and the doctor in following it purchased, in proportion to his class, from all those bringing these subjects. Dead paupers and unconsidered individuals were disposed of in this way, with the consent of those connected with them, and the wretches engaged in this ghastly traffic increased their gains by stealing bodies from their coffins in the night. Two of these men were BURKE and HARE, who, finding the demand at KNOX's Museum greater than the supply, forced the trade by smothering some fourteen or fifteen unfortunates while helpless from intoxication, and took them to the dissecting room. They were at last detected, in 1828, and BURKE was executed. The trials implicated KNOX and his Museum, and the popular outcry against him was so terrible that he never recovered from it—though a committee of respectable citizens drew up a report, showing that the Museum authorities did not countenance these atrocities, nor were even suspected. It was the fate of KNOX to suffer on account of a custom which, though most discreditable, was common, especially in the capitol of Presbyterian Scotland; and the effect was aggravated by his unpopularity with his scientific brethren of Edinburgh. He was in the habit of scoffing at the "old fogyism," bigotry and jobbery to be found among them; and his enemies were more in number than his friends. His pupils fell off by degrees, and his biographer says that in 1840 he had no class to hear his lectures. He removed to Glasgow, but failed to procure any pupils there, and afterward met with a refusal of the Chair of Physiology in the Edinburgh College. The University men heartily disliked the "radical" and aggressive style of his oratory—this last being a quality in which Mr. LONSDALE thinks he was more effective than any other man of his time, except LOUIS KOSSUTH.

KNOX now began lecturing in England and Scotland, and, with a view of adding attractiveness to his expositions, took up the question of "Race." He maintained the superiority of the pure over the mongrel races, defending the English by considering them among the latter, and affronting the Celts by asserting that they did not understand the word "liberty," and that a "bayonet Government" was the one most suited for them. In 1850 he published his work on the "Races of Men," and raised a general controversy upon that great theme, taking a chief part in it himself. He lived, at this time, in a peripatetic way, chiefly in London, publishing a great number of essays and letters in the *Medical Times*, the *Zoölogist*, the *Lancet*, and other periodicals. He also proposed an Agricultural College for Scotland, and a survey for South Africa, and subsequently addressing the Minister of War on the subject of the Crimean armament, and offered himself for the post of Military Surgeon. In this last matter he failed also, the authorities of the Horse Guards being, probably, afraid of a man with such a fault-finding and voluble tongue. In 1856 he was made Pathological Anatomist of the Cancer Hospital of Brompton, and was glad enough to find himself settled at last. All this time the doctor's family lived at home, in Edinburgh, supported by his remittances. "You cannot think," he says in a letter to one of them, "what pleasure I have in making you all comfortable. I do believe that were it not for this pleasure, I would not take the trouble to eat another meal. I am tired of the world—its humbug and commonplace. * * * Do not forget to make all round you comfortable. Let bonny BEN and BOB have some pocket-money for sweets." The offensive part of the doctor's nature must have been somewhat exaggerated by his enemies. To the last he continued making projects, suggesting improvements and contradicting most men and combatting things. Finally, ROBERT KNOX, who resembled his Lowland fellow-countryman, THOMAS CARLYLE, in many ways, and wrote or talked more than any other scientific man of his time, died in 1863, at Brompton, in the seventy-first year of his age.

MACMILLAN has brought out in his best manner Mr. LONSDALE's well-written biography of this singular man, and most readers will find it a very interesting one.

CUBA WITH PEN AND PENCIL. By SAMUEL HAZARD. Hartford: Published by the Hartford Publishing Company. New-York: MERSE BROTHERS; Chicago: PITKIN & PARKER; Cincinnati: POSTER & WEBB; San Francisco: H. DOWNE & Co.; St. Louis, Mo.: D. E. MCILVAIN & Co.

An oriental friend of Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH said, with reference to the "Persian apparatus" of MOORE's *Lalla Rookh*, that to read D'Herbelot was as good as riding on the back of a camel. Somewhat in the same way, it may be said that reading Mr. HAZARD's book is almost, if not quite, as good as riding in a *calash*, whatever of the one-horse or the three-horse kind. At the same time travelers would be all the better gratified by taking this beautiful book with them, large as it is; for it is a complete guide on the subjects of travel to and from Cuba and on the social peculiarities and scenedies of *La fiel isle*. It places the reader quite at home on the metropolitan ground of Havana, and carries him most agreeably along the coast and through the interior to those notable places usually visited by strangers. Along the route it describes the towns, farms, plantations and factories of sugar, coffee, tobacco, and all the other varied surroundings and accompaniments of such a journey in such a country. The work, admirably printed and issued in ornamental style, contains over five hundred pages, crowded with excellent illustrations, representing almost everything visible to the eye in Cuba, natural or artificial. In such books the letter-press is usually somewhat below the style of the accompanying portraitures; but this is not the case with the present author, whose manner is even happier than the drawings, and is very lively and graphic throughout. At the same time the book is full of excellent statistical information, judiciously gathered from the best Spanish works on Cuba. It includes a brief history of the island, and an appendix full of such information concerning places, distances, &c., as would be found necessary for travelers in that part of the world.

FINE ART. A Sketch of its History, Theory, Practice and Application to Industry. Being a Course of Lectures Delivered in Cambridge in 1870. By M. DIGBY WYATT, M. A., Slade Professor of Fine Art. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1870.

Mr. WYATT is the first Fine Art Professor of the Cambridge University, occupying the chair founded by the late FELIX SLADE, Esq., a great lover and patron of those industries which tend to brighten the conditions of social life. Under the terms of the founder's bequest, the Slade Professor must deliver twelve lectures yearly on the history, theory and practice of the fine arts. The opening course delivered under the above conditions appears in the work before us. The first lecture is an introduction of the subject, followed by three on architecture, as many on sculpture, four on painting, and two others on the industrial arts, ancient and modern.

It is a brilliant theme, or circle of themes; but Mr. WYATT treats it in the solid plain manner, such as Mr. SLADE would approve, and in a style which, without any of the "fine art" of RUSKIN, is suitable to the generalizing and didactic purpose of the publication. These lectures, though working an innovation in the order of a college which, like most others, still retains so many of the Middle Age ideas, show themselves sufficiently collegiate in the old way of classic retrospection. They carry the reader back to the beginning—to VITRUVIUS, PRAXITELES and PARRHASIUS,—names which can hardly be left out of any comprehensive treatment of such subjects. Indeed the lesson conveyed by these is a very instructive one, since it shows how they worked more according to their own free ideas than from any foregoing models or precedents. Allowing the didactic rules and formularies all their value, we think it very likely the great artists of the future will not much in the same way—creating largely for themselves, especially in the popular domain of architecture, and improving on the forms and colorings of the other arts. Perhaps Mr. WYATT's critical review of the Industrial Arts will be thought the most interesting part of his book, since they apply themselves so very generally to the domestic wants and refinements of social life. They are classified by the author under the heads of the Constructive—those of masonry and furniture—the Sculptural, the Ceramic, the Vitreus, the Metallic, the Textile, and the (decorative) Pictorial. These all suggest a multitude of symmetrical and lovely shapes, and of a grace and beauty which owe more to culture and invention than to old patterns and traditionary ideas. Those arts will probably become, in time, as democratic as literature; at any rate, it is a good sign of social progress when the great seats of learning are found at last recognizing the duty of instructing men in those finer "humanities" which have in all ages shown themselves the correctives of human barbarism and the accompaniments of civilization. The work is brought out in MACMILLAN's best style.

HISTORIC AMERICANS. By THEODORE PARKER. Boston: HORACE B. FULLER.

This work contains biographies of FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, ADAMS and JEFFERSON. They were originally prepared for the public in the form of lectures for the Fraternity Course in Boston, but Mr. PARKER's failing health did not allow him to deliver them all. They were partly rewritten for publication, and are now printed from faithful copies of his manuscript, and form an invaluable addition to the historical and biographical works of the period of the Revolution. The author's aim has not been to write the history of that time, but to trace in the characters of these illustrious men the ideas and principles that formed and molded the nation at its birth, and still influence its institutions. These noble examples are a priceless inheritance, and he has striven to bring them afresh before the minds of the people to strengthen, to encourage, to stimulate them. They are living pictures painted with a strong, vigorous hand. Nothing has been done to soften, or tint, or color, but everything to make a simple, faithful portrait. Where there is weakness he does not hesitate to show it; vices and failings are delineated with as firm a touch as virtues. He is no blinded, prejudiced hero-worshiper, but a fearless seeker after truth. He does not dwell long on the outward events in the lives of these great men. The most important scenes are clearly but briefly described, the principal periods distinctly marked. He then passes to their characters, which are analyzed with the greatest skill. The gradual development is minutely followed, the progress in inner life carefully studied, the final perfection arrived at, and the extraordinary influence attained strongly dwelt on.

He thinks "BENJAMIN FRANKLIN had the largest mind that has shone this side of the sea; widest in its comprehension, most deep looking, thoughtful, far-seeing, of course the most original and creative child of the New World."

To FRANKLIN he gives the highest place in intellect; to WASHINGTON, in moral excellence. Of him he says, "His great merit was integrity—a virtue which he possessed in the heroic degree. His function was to create an army and administer the Government, both of which he did with self-devotion, ability and faithfulness. This it is that makes him such a rare example in the history of mankind. His is a name that will be honored as long as men remember great deeds or are proud and emulous of great virtues.

"'His means were pure and spotless as his ends.'"

The subject of slavery occupies a place in each of the biographies. At the time they were written it was a vital question. Since then "the day of reckoning has come," the nation has been tried by fire "to atone for its wickedness." The object that animated these remarks no longer exists, but they are valuable and interesting as the history of feelings and thoughts that existed before the war.

MRS. ELLIOTT'S HOUSEWIFE. By SARAH A. ELLIOT. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

A collection of unusual receipts in cookery, which explain simply and clearly the art of making good wholesome dishes. For plain home-cooking they will be found valuable and satisfactory. The book is well arranged and classified.

CURRENT NOTES.

Ship-building is unusually brisk in Detroit.

Seventy-three hundred Chicagoans died during the past year.

Last year 16,750 Philadelphians died. In 1869 the number was 14,726.

New-Hampshire has five legal holidays, but New-Year's Day is not among them.

Buildings valued at $1,635,000 have been erected at Duluth, Minn., during the past two years.

People in Alexandria, Minn., claim that the thermometer there on Friday morning, Dec. 23, marked 59° below zero.

A brother of Dr. B. R. WELLFORD, who died in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, died in Fredericksburg on Thursday.

Mr. GUILFORD W. BURNHAM, of this City, has promised to give the new Church of St. John, in Waterbury, Conn., a full chime of bells.

Youngstown, Ohio, has just opened a new hotel. It is called the Tod House, but it is to be hoped it is to be conducted on temperance principles.

The Sigma Chi and the Zeta Psi Fraternities, two college secret societies of extensive connections, held their annual conventions in Philadelphia, last week.

The Boston *Post* apologizes for saying, in speaking of a young American "poet," something about the "spatterings of his inanimate pen," and says it really meant to say the "writings of his industrious pen."

A correspondent of a Cleveland paper began a letter recently with the frank statement that it deprived upon him to contradict in some particular, nearly every item of news contained in his last. He would make a good war correspondent.

The Jeff Davis Mansion in Richmond, Va., has been purchased by the Board of Education of the city for school purposes, and was opened on Wednesday night last by a grand housewarming, at which many city officers were present.

At the sale of effects of the old Exchange Bank of Virginia, in Richmond on Tuesday, $6,000,000 in Confederate Bonds brought 97c.; $1,000,000 in Confederate notes sold for $36, and $12,000 in Virginia and North Carolina bonds, issued during the war, brought $90.

For the benefit of New-Year's callers, the Indianapolis papers published, on Monday morning, a long list of the houses in that city which were to be open for the reception of visitors, with the name of the hostess and the ladies assisting her.

Mr. JAMES T. FIELDS, of Boston, was some time ago invited to join one of the largest and oldest established publishing firms in London. He declined, and will continue, as has been stated, to edit the *Atlantic Monthly*, having withdrawn from the firm of FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co.

A cane made of oak from the frigate *Constitution*, which Commodore ISAAC HULL gave, in 1834, to United States Senator FOOT, of Connecticut, has just been presented to the Connecticut Historical Society by Mr. FOOT's son, and has been placed in a case with the sword of Commodore MACDONOUGH.

A salt-mine suit, brought by Col. J. C. CLARKSON against STUART, BUCHANAN & Co., for $100,000 damages, which has been on trial in the Circuit Court of Washington County, Virginia, for three weeks, has been concluded by the finding of a verdict for $10,500 for the plaintiff.

That genial writer, BENJAMIN P. SHILLABER, whose "Sayings of Mrs. Partington" were so popular a few years back, retired on the last day of the year from his editorial connection with the periodicals published by Messrs. TICKNOR & TALBOT, of Boston. Mr. SHILLABER has written much to render joyous the passing hour for others, and certainly deserves to live happy all the rest of his days.

The Syracuse *Journal* expresses sympathy for a man who has just lost his house by fire because, he having recently married, "his losses will, therefore, be doubly hard to bear." A long while ago there was a popular superstition to the effect that joys only were doubled, sorrows being divided, in the marriage state, but possibly the *Journal* thinks times have changed.

One hundred suburban residents of Cincinnati propose to contribute $1,000 each for the purchase of a house in the city as a sort of head-quarters, more pleasant than a hotel and more independent than the house of a friend, to which they and their families can resort for the time when they wish to go shopping, attend theatres, &c.

Speaking of Senator SUMNER's extensive collection of autographs, paintings, statuary, books, engravings, &c., the *Boston Commonwealth* says that it is a desire to have funds for the purchase of such objects of art, in part, that sends Mr. BUTLER on a peregrination through the country occasionally, lecturing every week day night, and passing most of the days on the rail.

It is reported of a young married couple in Massachusetts, that, having quarreled, they separated, and subsequently went to work in the same mill and boarded at the same house. Having adjoining rooms in the latter, they pleasantly spent their leisure time, talking about each other to companions in a voice loud enough to be heard through the thin partition, varying the programme occasionally by kicks against the intervening wall, and cries of, "I wish it was you!"

The new constitution of South Carolina, without making any express provision for the granting of divorces, recognizes the fact that the marriage tie can thus be dissolved; and as, under this provision, some of the Judges of the State have heard and granted petitions for divorce, while others have refused to grant such petitions, a divorce bill has been introduced in the Legislature to regulate the matter. Before the war, divorce was unknown to the laws of the State.

The furnace-owners of Western Pennsylvania held a meeting in Sharon, Penn., one day last week, at which forty-eight furnaces were represented. It was contended at this meeting that the high price required for Lake Superior iron-ore is an injury to their business, and committees were appointed to confer with the ore and railroad companies, to secure, if possible, a reduction of the price of ores, and of the expense of dockage, lake and railroad freights, labor at furnaces, &c., that they may produce pig iron at as less cost, and thus meet competition.

SURRATT mentioned, in his lecture in Baltimore, an incident which occurred while he was serving in the Papal army. He said that as he and a party of his comrades were sitting together, it was proposed that each should tell how he came to be there. When his turn came, he evaded the truth by saying that a love of adventure had brought him. But a Frenchman said, "I know what brought you here; you are BOOTH; you killed President LINCOLN, and you came here to hide." The Frenchman knew nothing about SURRATT or his history, and his remark was the prompting of a mysterious impulse that he could not explain.

Miss SUSAN TUCKER, a young lady belonging to Lancaville, Mass., mysteriously disappeared, in Boston, week before last. She was making a visit with friends in that city, and on Tuesday, Dec. 20, went to Chelsea to pass the day. In the evening a friend saw her safely on board the ferry-boat, and since the arrival of the boat on the Boston side no trace of her has been found, although every effort has been made to discover her present whereabouts. Miss TUCKER was a young lady of a quiet and retiring disposition, and as she bore an unblemished reputation, and was well connected, her friends are in sad trouble at her mysterious disappearance.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

WAR TOPICS.

The Uselessness of Treaties—The Luxemburg Question—England's Attitude—Gen. Butler and English Opinion—Tidings of the War—New Christmas Carols.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1870.

All treaties between European Governments are abolished—at least, they have no binding force. The good old plan is again in action. Might makes right and the strong arm and the strong will govern. Italy, in spite of a thousand years of treaties, seized upon Rome the moment the opportunity offered; and I believe not one Government in Europe even protested against it. This was encouraging. So Russia gave a haughty notice that the Treaty of Paris, the sole result of the war in the Crimea, was, by the will of the Czar, abrogated; and invitations have been sent out for a conference in London to dutifully register the decree of the autocrat. In spite of a hundred columns of violent leaders in the English journals, it will be done. England wants peace, and is totally unprepared for war. You will read of orders sent to Gibraltar and Malta, trial and purchase of Gatling guns, and discussions about army organization—but that is all. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF chose his time well, and Count—soon to be Duke—BISMARCK was all ready to back him for value received; and also because he had some treaties to tear up on his own account.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION.

Notably one for the neutralization of Luxembourg. I wrote you two months ago that the little Duchy would be added to Alsace and Lorraine. It completes the line of the new German frontier. The town is all fortress and ravine. The fortress was to be dismantled, and I saw the work going on in August, but in a very leisurely fashion; and nature, in its bold heights, deep valleys, and frowning precipices, cannot be dismantled. Prussia has given notice that she must have Luxembourg. There is a recent treaty, made in London only three years ago, by which England, France and Prussia guaranteed the neutrality of Luxembourg, which belongs to the King of Holland. The King had agreed to sell his Duchy to France. France owns the railways. The people are largely French in blood and language, and still more by sympathy. Prussia forbade the sale of Luxembourg to France; but, not being quite ready to take it herself, tied it up by the treaty of London, in a bit of red tape she has now cut. The pretext reminds one of the wolf and the lamb. The people of Luxembourg sympathize with France, and have given them some aid, or allowed it to be given, in the way of transport of arms or provisions; not a tithe of what has been done in England, America, Italy—but it answers the purpose.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

So England has another of her treaties torn up and thrown in her face, and I must say she bears it remarkably well. Lord GRANVILLE is even more polite to BISMARCK, than he was a few weeks ago to GORTSCHAKOFF. Treaties are very solemn and sacred things, and should not be treated rudely; but when we meet to talk over the Black Sea business, we can easily settle this matter of the Luxembourg. Besides, England is not bound to maintain any of these treaties. If the other parties, or any of them, choose to break them, England is thereby released from all obligation. Prussia is one of the guaranteeing Powers: but now Prussia no longer wishes Luxembourg to be neutral, because she wants to annex her. Of course that ends the treaty. France was a party. Prevented from purchasing Luxembourg herself by Prussia, and this was one reason for the present war, France consented to the neutralization. France would not have consented to the annexation to Prussia, but she has no longer any power to hinder. And the King of Holland, no longer in fear of France, may be willing to sell to Prussia; and the people in spite of their earnest protests, may be handed over any day like a drove of darkies. Mr. CARLYLE and several other philosophers are quite willing, and they would not weep much were England herself to be transferred to Teutonic *Geist*. If the war goes on as victoriously as the *Times* once more predicts; if Paris is starved into submission, and France everywhere ravaged and subdued; if the French Navy is taken bodily by the German Emperor, England will be overmastered in the Channel and the North Sea, once more the German Ocean. How, then, is England to defend Belgium? How prevent the landing of a German Army on her own coasts? If France is really conquered, England will sing very small, and may need all the good offices of Mr. CARLYLE with the good Emperor WILLIAM I. and the great Duke BISMARCK.

GEN. BUTLER AND ENGLISH OPINION.

In its diatribes against the treaty-breakers who are doing their worst to destroy the guarantees of civilization, the *Times* has found a third to rank with, or rather outrank GORTSCHAKOFF and BISMARCK; but not in Europe. It was necessary to go to America. Some years ago Gen. BUTLER was the most detested man in England. If that is any capital for a politician in America, his resources are unbounded. If English detestation make American popularity, Gen. BUTLER may run for the Presidency as soon as he can get a nomination. He can say, they despise me dreadfully over there; you ought to respect and honor me over here. The *Times* says of his recent Boston oration: "In his cynical contempt for international morality, Gen. BUTLER distances all competitors." If the General wants to tear up any treaties, or annex any provinces, he can do it very easily; only for form's sake he had better have it arranged at a conference, as *un fait accompli*. When the thing is done you meet and celebrate.

TIDINGS OF THE WAR.

But even the milk and water of Lord GRANVILLE and the prospect of a conference does not quiet the apprehensions of the Stock Exchange. The stories of correspondents at the Prussian head-quarters are not reassuring. One of these is that the omnipotent VON MOLTKE has ready prepared a complete plan for the invasion of England, and the Prussian officers assure their English friends that its execution will not be at all difficult. The guns lost or thrown away in the recent actions are said to be all English, with English stamps and marks. "But," asks Mr. RUSSELL, anxiously, is not Mr. REMINGTON an American?" There are some stories told by the English correspondents, however, which are not very encouraging for the German invaders. VON DER TANN has been sent back to Orleans, not only because his losses had been very large, but because his Bavarians were completely demoralized. They have constantly been kept at the front, and are tired of it. They would be glad to have the Prussians take their turn. The weather has been very cold. Around Paris the rich furniture of hundreds of villas has been burnt to warm the soldiers. "Nothing burns so well as piano-wood." At Versailles, they are eating all the cows, and the destruction of every young animal, as soon as born, will make famine in the future. In the Paris sortie the French not only cut up and carried off the flesh of every horse of their own killed or wounded, but added to their meat supplies some hundreds of dead horses of the Germans. Those taken at Champigny were said to be 1,000 or 1,200. South of the Loire, perhaps the richest and loveliest district of France, there is a terrible desolation. The French would nowhere stay beaten. They attacked the Germans, day after day, three days running, with incredible fury; and though the King of Prussia telegraphed that they were victoriously repulsed, it was not without heavy losses. On every side were burning villages; while every house not burned was crammed full of French and German wounded, and the fields were filled of dead men and horses. At one point we are told of fifty thousand men sleeping in the open air in a frosty night, warming themselves from time to time at huge fires of unthreshed wheat, which added their glow to the fires of burning villages. So many villages are burned that the names are not remembered, and they are described as the village that is burning, or "the village next the one that is burning." The larger towns are not burnt—only plundered. After the battle of Orleans, the cathedral was filled with wounded and prisoners. Even the Archbishop, the eloquent DUPANLOUP, was held a prisoner, with sentries posted at his gates, for the crime, perhaps, of preaching war against the invaders. For the whimsical thing is that the Germans are terribly angry and grow more and more savage, as Berlin correspondents assure us, because the French keep fighting, will not surrender even Paris, and make themselves troublesome generally. Even Englishmen scold because the French do not know when they are beaten—this being only the privilege of the English. Paris should have amicably opened her gates. The country ought to have gratefully accepted, three months ago, such terms as the all conquering chose to grant. To prolong the war is murder, arson, and I know not what beside. France is responsible for every man killed on both sides; for every village burnt; for all the horrors and sufferings of the war. It has never so much as occurred to the Germans that they could stop the war. Possibly they could not now, but there was a day when they could have gone home with more "glory" than now remains for them, if they win a hundred victories. Reinforcements are coming from Germany. Some say one hundred and fifty thousand young recruits; some say the old Landwehr regiments, who cannot lawfully be taken from the home fortresses. Be that as it may, the reinforcements are needed, for the losses by battle and disease are very heavy, and the armies of France, though outgeneraled and beaten, still inflict losses; still harass and wear, and are still increasing in numbers. Havre seems too hard a nut to crack. Cherbourg and Brest and all Brittany, full of solid, hardy, brave men, will not likely be attempted. Lyons has been threatened for months, but not yet attacked. Paris seems to be preparing for another effort to break her bonds, and there is no sign of the oft-threatened bombardment. On the other hand, the Paris forts are actually being mounted with new and heavier artillery. "Grave faces" at Versailles, says Mr. RUSSELL. And "the war has entered upon a new phase," says the German Emperor.

NEW CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

They are sending great loads of Christmas trees to the German camps around Paris; and in a few days will be heard the rejoicing songs: "Glory to God in the highest. [Bang.] Peace on earth. [Bang, bang.] Good will to men." [Bang, bang, bang.] The Christmas anthems will have a glorious accompaniment of rattling rifle shots, growling *mitrailleuses*, and the roar and thunder of the field and fortress artillery. And the wounded with crushed limbs and torn nerves, and the dying, who can only groan, still help to fill up the Christmas chorus.

This is how they celebrate glad tidings and wish each other a merry Christmas and a happy New Year on the Loire and around Paris.

MONADNOCK.

REUNITED ITALY.

New Schemes of Law—The Relations of the Government with the Papacy—Street Disturbances in Rome—Italy and the Prussian with Russia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870.

The Ministry have come before Parliament with a variety of schemes of law, the most important of which is the project for the removal of the capital and that establishing the relations which, in the future, the Government is to hold to the Papacy. These schemes are printed and disseminated, so that public as well as Parliament has an early opportunity to examine their merits. The bill for the removal of the capital has few and simple provisions. The transfer is to take place within six months after the law is voted, and an outlay of seventeen millions of francs is to be provided for—the estimated cost of the undertaking. The Minister is authorized, within a period of two years, to take any property belonging to religious corporations at Rome that may be needed by the Government, and to allow five per cent. on the net revenue of the property. Most of the members of Parliament are of one mind upon the question of going to Rome, and the discussion of the conditions proposed need not be long nor difficult. But as a period of a little more than a week remains between the present and the Christmas adjournment, it may be that no action will be taken before the first or second month of next year. The scheme for fixing the new relations with the Pope contains a great many provisions, and it is probable that modifications will be proposed when the discussion takes place, which it is expected will be a long and lively one.

STREET DISTURBANCES IN ROME.

From Rome, reports of street disturbances continue to reach us, and last week there was a flurry of disorderly passions in front of St. Peter's, at the moment of coming out of church. It seems to have been a combat between the priests and the populace, in which umbrellas and canes were the weapons, with a number, not very seriously injured, carried from the field. The report of the scuffle was so much exaggerated that the President of the Cabinet was called upon in Parliament to state the exact truth. The slight uncertainty which has existed about Rome has been favorable to reactionary hopes, and the enemies of the new political order are active and courageous, and lose no opportunity to create embarrassments. The riotous transactions above alluded to took place on Immaculate Conception Day, which last year was chosen for the ceremonies connected with the opening of PIUS the Ninth's Council, commonly called, for sound effect, Ecumenical. The egg then laid has hatched a serpent. The Ministers of State of nearly every Catholic country told Rome that the measure which the extremists among the Prelates were bent upon would prove to be an immense error, and that the result would be to the Episcopate a loss instead of the great gain so confidently calculated upon. We have not had to wait long to see verified the predictions of a statesmanship enlightened by modern opinion. Sooner than we expected, Papal Rome, in rage and humiliation, is paying the penalty of an unchristian obstinacy.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

In a few days the King of Spain will set off for Madrid to be inducted into the office to which he has been elected. He will be accompanied by Gen. CHALDINI, in the quality of Minister of the Italian Government. CHALDINI has done military service in Spain; in fact, fighting the enemies of that country, he fleshed his maiden sword. His wife is a native of Spain, and this, added to his knowledge of the language and the people, and his acquired prestige, makes him the most suitable person to stand at the right hand of the young Prince. Spain begins hopefully under the liberal constitutional regime, and if her great and little grandees will put by some of their false pride and go to work, a brighter future is in reserve.

THE DISPUTE WITH RUSSIA.

Since the question of the modification of the Treaty of 1856 was thrust forward by Russia, the publicists of Italy have not ceased to follow with interest the discussion, and take an active though not conspicuous part in it. So far as one is able to judge by the general tone, the disposition of Italy, as one of the parties to the contract for the neutralization of the Pontic Sea, is not hostile to a revisal of that scheme of European policy. One is led to believe that this Government would hardly be inclined to take an active part, should the dispute be pushed to the extremity of war. Many changes have taken place in Europe, since the treaty was made, and no person of any acuteness has doubted that a great Power like Russia would seize the earliest favorable opportunity to free herself from the fetters with which, at a moment of weakness, she could not help being bound. It is difficult for us to conceive of a proud and ambitious country, to which a more complete oceanic development is almost a necessity of national growth, submitting to the humiliation and the injustice of having her naval and commercial interests confined within the narrowest limits, in waters which for hundreds of miles wash her own coast. That Turkey is added, in the order of Providence, to the list of worn-out nations, is the general conviction of the world. A people trained in the religion of MOHAMMED, are drawn toward the Asiatic system, and can hardly be inspired with ideas of Western life. England and France as guardians or school-masters, have done very little for the improvement of these populations. Whether Russia or Austria, with absolute control, would be able to do more, we shall only know if the experiment should ever be tried. One thing is tolerably clear, that sooner or later Russia must have free access to the Mediterranean, and become a commercial and maritime Power in this sea. The States of Europe must take their chance in the future with the expansion necessary, legitimate, and inevitable of a country which will for a long time be more formidable for its bulk than for the faculty of concentrating its forces. As Russia comes more in contact with the West, the disturbing elements which are agitating and reforming other States, will be introduced into her own bosom, with the hope of equal benefits. At the same time, Russia, like any other great, scattered empire, is exposed to the risk of dismemberment.

THE KING AND ROME.

Coming back to Italian affairs, you must be nearly tired of hearing that the King is going, and is not going to Rome. The last notice was that VICTOR EMMANUEL, "certain sure," was to eat his Christmas dinner and hold his New-Year's reception in the palace of the Quirinal Hill. Today, the semi-official organ tells us that the central authority has sent word to the municipality of Rome that the visit will be made on the 9th day of January, 1871. Months back the Romans prepared the tinsel for the royal show, and it is to be hoped they will not again be disappointed.

ANGELICO.

Americans Abroad.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the offices of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 60 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and at No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris. At the London office, for the week ending Dec. 17, 1870:

New-York—A. G. Day, R. W. McMaster, J. W. Goddard and family, Thomas H. Byrnes, George K. Otis, F. W. Lockwood and wife, Henry W. Hasdon and family, E. Hopple, Miss M. Van Mayston, Wm. B. Gerrish, Gen. M. Grant, C. W. Elliott, J. Henderson Grant, Charles Lanman, J. A. Lahey, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Woodman, Jr., W. J. Niles, J. B. Baker, J. H. Stanford, Jr., F. Bartlett, W. H. Van Steinburgh, Stanford, Jr., Dr. Dewitt, Mrs. C. Murray, Mrs. M. E. Baldwin, Mrs. Emma Geller.

Boston—Dr. George S. Nelson, Charles Hale, R. W. Wheelock, C. Fairchild, H. C. Cook and wife, Mrs. John E. Gowen and family, Miss E. A. Pope, Miss E. F. Pope, Mrs. H. K. Horton, Miss F. G. Horton, Miss Kitty Horton.

San Francisco—C. Marks, W. H. Smith.

Philadelphia—Mrs. E. C. Waters, Mrs. A. M. Hoopes, Miss Annie M. Lockwood, Josie H. Lockwood, J. M. Fisher.

Paris—E. Knott.

New Jersey—Nicholas Dabb.

Milwaukee—Miss Elena Cerant.

Oregon—J. B. Wadsworth.

Nantucket—W. H. Coffin.

St. Louis—Geo. P. Whitelaw, C. W. Parry, James Richardson and family, Miss A. B. Clemence.

Cincinnati—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hooper, two sons and daughters, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Webb, W. C. Cochran, and Dr. James D. Webb.

U. S. A.—Gen. F. A. Starring, Wm. F. Draper, Wr. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Van Sorgen.

Chicago—George W. Vail, Potter Palmer and wife, Mrs. B. C. Hesse, Chauncey T. Bowen.

Newport, Conn.—H. R. Treadwell.

Dixon—J. F. Lacote.

Hartford, Conn.—Capt. R. H. Zerbe.

Oberlin, Ohio—Rev. Dr. James H. Fairchild.

Quincy, Mass—John D. Wells.

Washington, D. C.—Chas. Cowlam, Chas. A. Page.

Cambridge—R. E. Winans.

Illinois—R. F. Goodell, Miss T. L. Baird.

Baltimore—D. Ridgeley.

Denver, Col.—J. Evans and family, Miss S. E. Lowell, Miss L. Simpson.

New Haven—Mrs. Kingsley.

Quebec—W. J. McMaguire.

Owing to the complete military investment of Paris, there have been no fresh arrivals at the Paris house of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co. since last week. The names registered there were then as follows:

New-York—Lieut. S. Wilkins Craig.

Chicago—J. M. Durand, Nathan Sheppard, J. Sheppard Page.

Boston—William B. Bowles and wife, Mr. Field, E. L. Osgood, Mr. Bellamy.

Baltimore—William C. Dreyer.

Paris—L. Chantal.

Rome—Signor Cerani.

London—A. H. Johnson.

Zurich—H. Haegni.

Glasgow—C. Cashurn.

Dublin—H. Lamaille.

Hong Kong—H. P. La Luberne.

Portland, Me.—The Misses Greeley.

United States—Charles B. Gunther, E. R. Parson, G. Post.

The Mobile & Alabama—Democratic Resolutions.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, a Democratic paper and official organ of the State, publishes in its issue of Dec. 25 an article insisting that as the Democratic Party is now in possession of the State Government, it must do its utmost to put down lawlessness in every part of Alabama. The existence of the Ku-Klux is admitted in the following extract from this article:

"It is, indeed, a reflection on the manhood, good sense and honesty of our conservative people, and it would be even disgraceful in our present Democratic State Administration, after our pledges made before the election, to suffer bands of disguised men to constitute themselves the Judges and jurors over the liberties and lives of our citizens. It is a reproach to our civilization to pretend that the laws, by due process of indictment and trial in the Courts of the State of all criminals and offenders, backed by the Executive and Legislative powers of the State, cannot now be properly enforced. Certainly it is a fearful assumption of power when the whole body of society in a county or district undertakes to execute justice outside of the Constitution and the forms of the law, and can only be defended in cases of last resort; but when a comparatively small number of persons undertake to hang and scourge citizens at their will and pleasure, against the protestation and contrary to the interests and wishes of the community in which they move, beyond all doubt or question such acts become utterly indefensible and intolerable to the last degree. Such lawless and tyrannical proceedings will be suppressed by the Governor and Legislature, if it should require the whole power of the State to accomplish it.

A RAILROAD RIOT.

Particulars of the Difficulties on the Northern Pacific Road Driven off and Lives Threatened—Cars and Other Property Destroyed—A Call Upon the Militia.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, Dec. 28.

From Mr. E. P. SMITH, of the firm of SMITH, GOULD & Co., who have a heavy contract on the Northern Pacific Railroad, from ten miles east of the Mississippi to Mud River, we learn the particulars of a very severe riot which has been in progress for about a week past on a portion of their work, a few miles from the town of Brainard.

It appears that SMITH, GOULD & Co. had sublet to several parties a portion of their work. One of the sub-contracts was given to H. GRACE & Co. for about thirty miles, on which three parties have been employed. Up to the last pay day GRACE & Co. have paid their men promptly; but after the last pay-day SMITH, GOULD & Co. paid GRACE & Co. promptly upon their estimates, deducting a certain amount agreed upon for material, camp provisions, &c., advanced. This amount GRACE & Co. pocketed and then absconded. Owing to the thinly settled state of the country, the telegraph was not in working order, they learned this city before anything was known about their proceedings. Arriving here, they drew quite a sum of money from the First National Bank, and then left for the East, since which time they have

THE CHINA TRADE.

AT ANCHOR AND DOCKED.

A Volume of considerable value has been compiled by Mr. Robert Swan, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, entitled "Reports of Delegates and Statistics of the Chinese Trade." The volume contains a large amount of information relative to the trade of the Chinese ports, and is a valuable addition to the literature of commerce. The Chamber of Commerce, in the year 1867, appointed Messrs. Robert Swan, Charles Marshall, and Edward Haight delegates to visit the Chinese ports, and report upon the trade of the same. The delegates sailed in the steamer Ariel, which left this port on the 1st of June, 1867, and returned in the same vessel, which arrived at this port on the 1st of January, 1868. The delegates visited Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong-Kong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Galle, Point de Galle, Bombay, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, Madeira, and Fayal. The report of the delegates is a very interesting one, and contains a large amount of information relative to the trade of the ports visited. The report is accompanied by a number of statistical tables, showing the imports and exports of the various ports visited, and the duties collected thereon. The report is illustrated by a number of maps of the ports visited, and by a number of photographic views of the principal cities. The volume is a very handsome one, and is printed in a style which reflects credit upon the publishers, Messrs. Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Thomas. The volume is for sale at the office of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 61 Wall-st.

THE NATIVE MAN EAT.

A work must be added upon the very clever and exhaustive "Monograph of the Cannibals," recently published in the Central Provinces. From this we learn that the Cannibals of Fiji are a certain proportion of foreign meat for the Europeans, and that the Chinese are also not averse to the same. There is, however, a prejudice against human flesh, and

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
MR. VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Persini and M. Gassier.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Reeve, Miss Rosina, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
AR. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Stanislaus Stevens, Miss Rosier and Miss Wheatleigh.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Sheridan, Lewis, Davies, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
KING TO A FAIRY and ADA ISAIR. Leading characters by Mr. Lingard, Mr. Bell, Miss Howard, and Miss Sprowl.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE, Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS. GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MANIMER at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Fourth-av., between 34th and 35th-sts.
GRAND FAIR OF THE IRISH FREE SCHOOLS.

GRAND FAIR OF THE IRISH FREE SCHOOLS.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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Two copies, one year	5
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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 40 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 each insertion.

The above have been the first advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their advertisements as early in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town advertisers, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES may be received at No. 14 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 23d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same hours as are fixed at the office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 8 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WAR.

Paris is represented to be depressed by the withdrawal of the defenders from Avron. The Mayors held a meeting to censure the Government for inactivity, but it was a failure. The Palace of Malmaison is said to have been fired by shells from Fort Mont Valerien, and totally destroyed. Since the evacuation of Mont Avron, other positions, north and east of Paris, have been strengthened, and the French guns in the fortifications generally are silent. Extremely cold weather continues in France, and terrible suffering in consequence. The French still accuse the invaders of inhuman atrocities. The evacuation of Gray by the Prussians in the East, is confirmed by dispatches from Besançon. It occurred after a conflict in which the invaders lost heavily. Méziéres in the North has been occupied by the Germans. GAMBETTA in the New Year's address, at the Bordeaux Prefecture, said the Government was committed to the defense of the country, but it was mortal; the Republic must not be confounded with the men who had been obliged to assume power; these would resign when the invasion was repelled and submit their action to the country.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Cortes has adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of Gen. PRIM, in which he is declared to have deserved well of his country, and his family is, by them, placed under the protection of the country. The body also voted confidence in the Government.... VICTOR EMMANUEL left Rome on the 1st inst., making a donation of 200,000 francs for charitable purposes in the city before his departure. He also requested the municipality to devote to a similar object the sums voted for festivities on the occasion of his visit....Russian troops are concentrating in the South-western part of the Empire. The Sultan and the Khedive are said again to be on unfriendly terms....The Prussian explanation of the sinking of the British colliers in the Seine is that it was caused by firing to bring them to....The bark *Commander*, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, is ashore near Queenstown, and will be a total wreck. The navigation of the Thames is obstructed by ice. The reported English commission to the United States on the fisheries is pronounced untrue from London. ....The death of SAVERIO MERCADANTE, the eminent composer, is announced from Florence, and that of Field Marshal MOERING, of the Austria Army, from Vienna.

GENERAL.

New-Year's Day was observed in this City yesterday with the customary receptions by the ladies, at which the gentlemen very diligently presented themselves, being favored with remarkably fine weather for New-Year's Day. It was not entirely free from the *désagréments* incident to the custom, as our local columns sufficiently attest. New-Year's Day was also observed in other cities with a good deal of unanimity. In Washington the observance was confined to the receptions of private citizens, the official observance being omitted. In Philadelphia there was but a partial suspension of business, but the banks and public offices were closed. The day was very generally observed in Richmond, Va., and the Governor held a reception at the Executive Mansion. The colored societies celebrated the proclamation of emancipation by parades. In Albany, Cincinnati and other cities, the day was generally observed by the suspension of business.

It will be seen by reference to our Washington special that the Georgia election was not as free from intimidation as the presence of United States troops led most persons to believe it was. Sixth and Fourth Ward tactics seem to have been resorted to by the white roughs at the negro polls, while no interruption was offered at the white polls.

The latest advices from South America reported the capture of Montevideo, in Uruguay, by the rebels, by a surprise.

The inauguration of the governments of many of the Massachusetts cities took place yesterday. The address of Mayor GASTON, of Boston, shows that the city debt is $36,230,211, of which $6,731,500 is unfunded. The increase the past year was $3,545,972. The new Mayor earnestly urges economy in all departments.

The President, yesterday, visited the cemetery at Arlington, in company with the Vice-President. In conversation he said that persons professing to be agents of Mrs. LEE had sought interviews with him in relation to her claim to the Arlington property, but he refused to have any conversation with them on the subject.

At the caucus of the Republican members of the Assembly, held last night in Albany, James W. Husted was nominated for Speaker; W. G. Wales, of Albany, for Clerk; Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG, for Sergeant-at-Arms; CHARLES H. CORTIS, of St. Lawrence, and RICHARD S. SCOTT, for Door-keepers. The Democratic caucus, held also last night, nominated for Speaker Hon. WILLIAM HITCHMAN; Clerk, CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG; Sergeant-at-Arms, JOHN G. BROADES, of Onondaga; Door-keeper, ANDREW S. SCOONEL, of Schuyler; First Assistant, JAS. KEENAN, of Kings; Second Assistant, ALBAN W. SHARAN, of Columbia.

The new City Councils of Philadelphia organized yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted.

Lake Superior is free from ice, and a steamer from Bayfield, Wis., reached Duluth, Minn., Dec. 31.

The Roman Catholics of Richmond, at a meeting held yesterday, denounced the action of the Italian Government in seizing Rome, and resolved to hold a mass meeting on the subject.

There was no quorum in the Virginia Legislature yesterday.

A regatta took place in the harbor, at Duluth, Minn., on the 31st ult., over a mile and a quarter course, in which nineteen boats and three bark-canoes entered. A thousand spectators were present.

The Indian Council at Oskmulgee, Indian Territory, has adopted the preamble of the Constitution and Bill of Rights submitted by the Commission appointed to draft it, after several days' discussion, by a vote of 43 to 8. The Council then adjourned to meet at Oskmulgee Creek, June, 1871.

Señor ZULOAGA, ex-President of Mexico, and for many years an exile in Havana, returns to Mexico in a few days under the recent amnesty granted by the Mexican Government.

The Tweed donation of fifty thousand dollars "for the relief of the poor," is to be followed, we believe, by a donation of untold quantities of coal by Sheriff O'BRIEN; but the Sheriff is "cuter" or less generous than TWEED, for he is only going to distribute the coal in quantities of one ton, and as people who accept gifts of coal from politicians are not apt to have much cellar room, the probabilities are that Mr. O'BRIEN'S bounty will not be severely taxed. The matter is worth notice, however, as what may be safely called our entrance on a new phase of the rule of the Ring. Some years ago, in FERNANDO WOOD'S early days, when the cheating was only in its infancy, a good deal of alarm was excited among decent citizens by a proposal of the Common Council to open public works for the relief of the unemployed—in short, to imitate, on a small scale, LOUIS BLANC'S national workshops. Another scheme produced at the same time, and by the same body, was the purchase and sale at cost by the City of large quantities of flour to the poor. It was felt by everybody that the opening of the City Treasury for any such purposes would have launched us on a sea of corruption of which no man could see the limits; and the promoters of these plans being at that time young, inexperienced, and timid, gave them up after having felt the public pulse.

At that time, however, the thieves were a real democracy, and were represented by the Common Council. If anybody will look into the files of the TIMES or *Tribune* of the years 1857, '58, '59—the *World* was then in its pious stage, was written for by true believers brought up to the ministry, and had its columns filled with letters from missionaries—she will find that in the articles on the corruptions of the City Government the reproaches are all leveled at the Aldermen and Common Councilmen. It was in these two Chambers that all the jobs originated, and they found their way to public notice through the usual forms of legislation, and were sent up for the Mayor's approval. When the City was swindled, it had the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that it was swindled by a legislative body and under the forms of law. Now, however, the Common Council has passed into total insignificance and obscurity. Nobody hears of it, or talks of it, and no newspaper thinks it worth while to abuse it. Its position, indeed, is strikingly analogous to that occupied by the Roman Senate under TIBERIUS. It meets and sits, and goes through the forms of legislation, but it originates nothing and concludes nothing. It merely clothes with certain customary verbiage the decrees of the triumviri, into whose hands the real government of the municipality has passed. Accordingly, when it is thought desirable to distribute a largess among the plebs, the Common Council no longer votes money, or employment, or flour; TWEED, or SWEENY or O'BRIEN draws the amount from his privy purse, and distributes it himself. A Common Councilman who voted money for "the relief of the poor," would have to share the honor and glory of it with several others, and could not, after all, disguise the fact that his charity was to cost him nothing. But when TWEED draws his check for the amount, TWEED gets all the credit and all the gratitude, and it becomes of the last importance to "the poor man," who profits by his bounty, to keep him in office, and to uphold the system, whatever it may be, which makes Tweeds possible.

Now, we have no hesitation in announcing to the public that, with the commencement of the system of distributing largess among the poor out of the private funds of the leading City Thieves, we have entered on a new stage in their rule. It marks more distinctly and openly than anything which has been done yet the concentration of power which has been slowly preparing during the past ten years, and the increased audacity of the leading members of the Ring. There is, of course, no more limit to the sums they may distribute in this way than there is to their capacity and willingness to plunder. There is no reason why they should not eventually, as their stores accumulate, and their machinery grows more perfect in its working, distribute several millions a year among "the poor," taken, no doubt, from the pockets of the tax-payers, but appearing to "the poor" to come solely from the pockets of the chief Thieves. We warn the citizens of New-York, too, that this plan once entered on, the ring-leaders will not be able to abandon it. The time will come when the man who will venture to withhold his customary yearly donation will be ruined, and when rival politicians will openly endeavor to outbid each other in the struggle for popular favor by raising the amount and varying the character of their gifts. One will give money, another will give coal or flour, another will throw the theatres open to all comers, and another will supply free steam-boats, or horse-cars, or sheep meat. There will be no end to the devices for tickling the popular palate, and the popular palate will every year grow more delicate.

From the growth of this system two marked effects will follow. A larger number of persons will give themselves up wholly to the trade of politics. Grog-shop keepers, keeping a large following of roughs and dependents, and ready to act as the almoners of TWEED'S bounty, and see that it reaches the right hands, will greatly multiply. The chance even offered by the donations from various politicians will have the usual effect of all such things on the popular imagination, and there will be twenty persons found giving up their lives to the struggle for a prize which only one will be able to get a living out of, and the distaste of the young rascals who furnish recruits to the "Nineteenth Ward gang," and similar organizations, for steady industry, will greatly grow. There will be a greater loathing than ever for the dull life of apprentices and schoolboys. Young men will be less and less able to toil painfully in workshops, when their acquaintances are living joyously on the drippings from Boss TWEED'S punch bowls and pastries.

A worse effect than this, however, but quite as certain, will be the increased drain to the City of the lazy, the shiftless and the improvident from other parts of the country. The way in which gratuities or light labor in any particular spot draw this class, even from great distances, would surprise anybody who had not studied their habits. They have surely ruined every city which held out any attraction to them, and here the attractions promise to be numerous and great. The City rulers will naturally welcome them, for they will bring not only mouths but votes to swell the City majorities, and thus give the Ring not only the control of the City, but of the State Government, and enable them to prevent any interference with their operations, even by a change in the Constitution. We ask those who flatter themselves that even if our predictions are true they will take a long while to be fulfilled, to look back fifteen years. Within that period the Ring has grown into power, and the Judiciary has been debauched, and the Thieves will hereafter have to struggle with none of the obstacles which have hitherto beset their path. Their future operations will surpass their past ones in swiftness and efficiency, just as much as the lord of many millions of dollars, and of thousands of votes, surpasses in influence an obscure and insolvent chair-maker.

An International Court of Arbitration.

A good cause is often only injured by sophistical arguments. A change in international law which shall give the world the benefit of a permanent "Court of Arbitration" between nations, is exceedingly desirable. In supporting this reform, however, a speaker in this City recently urged that a similar Court had been established in America between communities which are quite as populous and powerful as many States and Kingdoms in Europe—referring to the formation of the United States Supreme Court—to adjudicate differences and disputes between the States of this Union. He compared the territory of Texas with that of France, the population of New-York with that of Sweden, and the wealth of our separate States with the resources of individual Kingdoms or States in Europe; and he argued that if States so powerful as ours, with different occupations, and often different races of men, are willing to submit all their differences and quarrels to a Court of Arbitration, and implicitly abide by its decisions, then surely the second-rate Powers of Europe might be expected to abide by the decisions of a Court they should themselves form. And if they were willing to construct a Court of Arbitration and submit to its sentence or adjudication, then certainly other and greater Powers might do the same.

This argument, presented with much gravity, and with an imposing array of comparison in figures of population and wealth, seems to us very like special pleading. Our States are not sovereign, like the European; they have not a past history, each of hostility to others, and of independent existence. There is no difference of creed between them, or jealousy from old struggles, or radical diversity of interests. Above all, they have come from one homogeneous people—one in language, history and character. The Government itself sprang from the people, not the States. And our Court of Arbitration was but a part of our Government, formed by the people to adjudicate on a more important class of cases,—not an arrangement between sovereign States, whereby they sacrificed their independence for the sake of a reasonable arbitration in their disputes. Any other theory of the Supreme Court or the Federal Government would justify secession.

A nearer analogy to our Court would be the formation of a Supreme German Court in the new Empire or Confederacy of Germany. The very obstacle in Europe to such a Court is precisely what we escape here. Our people are one, and we have uniform laws and the same government. No jealousy now prevents a perfect submission to the decisions of our Court. But to suppose that Sweden and Switzerland and Denmark can come together and agree to a binding code of laws, as easily as New-York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, is to ignore the real difficulties in the way of a most necessary reform.

The obstacle which first strikes the mind against the formation of an International Court in Europe is the difficulty of securing obedience to its decisions when formed. It is said: "We had an International Court in regard to Luxembourg; in regard to the neutralization of the Black Sea and the integrity of the Danish Duchies: and of what use were its agreements? Each member of the High Court does now as it likes." We admit the weight of the objection. But all progress in the relation of nations is a result not so much of force as of public opinion. There is nothing to prevent the Germans treating their French prisoners any differently from the way in which the Romans used to treat the Carthagenian prisoners—murdering or making them slaves—except the general opinion of Europe. There is probably nothing now to prevent Germany swallowing up Denmark or Belgium, but the silent decisions of that High Court which even BISMARCK dreads—the general opinion of the civilized world. This opinion—the voice of common sense and universal justice—has become partly embodied now in laws which have no Sheriffs to execute, and no universal Judges to proclaim. International law has no force behind it except the opinion of mankind. It commands no *posse*, controls no constable, calls upon no soldiery. It sits silent among nations, dispensing its verdicts of justice and reason, restraining revenge and passion, softening the horrors of war, controlling popular passion, guarding the prisoner and captive, protecting the weak, shielding the wounded, and defending the rights of the peaceful and the neutral—and for all this, it has no power except the sentiment of the civilized world. If its verdicts or decisions are despised or disobeyed, the only redress is, that the complainant or the injured should take the law in their own hands and inflict their own punishment.

Now it is conceivable that a solemn Congress of all European nations, meeting and forming a formal Court of Arbitration, with definite rights and a precise mode of procedure before it, agreeing that no quarrel should come to blows till it had been submitted to this Court and its decision had been rendered; it is conceivable, we say, and not improbable, that such a Court might, even without force, come to have in Europe somewhat the weight which international law has now. It would embody the opinion of the civilized world. In a doubtful case, an ambitious potentate or an ambitious people might not venture to rush to arms directly against a verdict given by so wise, imposing, and impartial a tribunal. At all events, the waiting for a decision would give time for calm consideration, and for that sober second thought, to which even ambitious rulers are not always indifferent. It is also among the possibilities of the future that the united Powers of Europe might agree, after the terrible fruits of the present wars, to guarantee such a Supreme Court the force necessary to execute its decisions and thus check sudden and unprovoked wars. A reform such as this is, as the abolition of slavery looked fifteen years since, apparently far in the distance. Still an idea founded on justice and humanity needs only time—its ultimate victory is certain.

More Kerosene Murders.

The long Winter evenings increase the demand for light, just as the cold increases the demand for fuel, and with this augmented consumption the sad tidings flow in from all directions of fatal injuries, and loss of sight and disfigurements for life, from accidents, with burning fluid. We have more than once pointed out the peculiar dangers arising from the use of many of the preparations of this nature, and warned the public not only against the careless handling, but the careless buying, of all such death-dealing materials. The caution, however, can hardly be repeated too often, especially at a season when the risk is so greatly aggravated.

People should understand that nearly all the lighter oils procured from crude petroleum are extremely hazardous. These oils, which are sold so cheaply, are the first products of distilling the rock oil, and are called by various names, including gasoline, naphtha, and benzine. They are passed, on distillation, through coils of iron or other metallic pipes, surrounded by cold water, and are very light, and highly inflammable. Now, it is true that if a lighted match be applied to these oils it will often happen that no explosion will follow. Unprincipled dealers avail themselves of this fact to show by experiment to purchasers the innocuous character of their oils. The stuff, nevertheless, may be highly dangerous. For, while in an open, unheated vessel the needed ratio of air to vapor from the oil which is essential to violent combustion will rarely if ever be obtained, with opposite conditions it is always to be apprehended. The truth is, and it should be universally understood, that no trustworthy process has ever yet been discovered for rendering these light oils entirely safe and non-explosive. Fanciful names certainly do not make them so, and whatever they are called they are almost always identical in character, and equally liable to catastrophe.

There are several easy tests by which these mischievous fluids may be detected. One consists in the determination of specific gravity. When under seventy, or, we may say, when its weight, bulk for bulk, is a third or more less than that of water, it may be set down as extra hazardous. Again, if a lighted match be applied a little above the surface of these oils, the vapor from them ignites without artificial heat; while the residuum of such distillation—which is kerosene or coal oil proper—cannot be ignited until it has been heated from one hundred to one hundred and thirty degrees, according to its distillation. No oil, in truth, can be fairly pronounced safe that will ignite at a temperature below one hundred degrees of heat. It is always prudent to use only such lamps as have their reservoirs so constructed as to keep the fluid at a safe distance from the flame. By such a precaution, and the still more important one of testing all such fluid that may be brought into the house, and buying only of dealers whose care and good name are well established, it may be possible entirely to escape the risks of these terrible explosions. To dispense with the dangerous agent altogether, in favor of safer, if less convenient, sources of light, is, of course, a plan that involves less anxiety, and affords the surest guarantee of protection.

The Water Supply.

An alarming condition of things in regard to the sources whence this City derives its water, and in regard also to the extensive district which is tributary to them, is established by the facts we print today. There is a vague idea that the prolonged drouth has in some degree affected the lakes and streams which supply the Croton, and correspondents from various parts of Westchester County have reported the inconvenience already experienced there from the same cause. But the difficulty is more serious and more widely diffused than most people have imagined. It extends over Putnam and Westchester Counties, whose residents suffer from a scarcity of water that is without precedent at this season of the year; and it affects unfavorably, even now, both the quantity and quality of the water furnished to our citizens.

Last Summer, our reporters tell us, as the result of special local inquiries, the cluster of lakes in Putnam County, which are held under lease of the Croton Aqueduct Board, were literally drained to the dregs, and the exposed mud and vegetable matter produced much sickness. Today the quantity of water in these lakes is utterly insufficient for the demand, and the attempts of engineers to increase the outflow have operated disastrously upon the quality of the water and the agriculture of the district. All the streams in Westchester, as well as Putnam, are exceedingly low; springs and brooks that were never before known to fail, are now exhausted; and hundreds of wells are entirely dry. More than mere inconvenience is the result. There is in certain neighborhoods actual suffering. The cattle upon the farms are in many places driven miles for water. This, too, at a season when wells and brooks and streams and lakes are usually full. To what straits will the population not be reduced if the remaining weeks of Winter and the Spring fail to furnish an excess of moisture, or if the drouth of last year recur in the coming season!

So far as this City is concerned, it must be remembered that the existing sources of supply are not, under the most favorable circumstances, more than equal to the wants of our present population. With the supply as inadequate as it now is, some portions of the City would be exposed to great peril if fire were to occur. And with the prospect of an approaching general scarcity, the necessity of immediate precautionary measures on the part of the Croton Board is apparent. It may not be easy to enlarge the supply at short notice. But it is possible so to regulate the use of water for other than domestic purposes as to economize most advantageously the quantity now available.

MINOR TOPICS.

Discouragement and latent dissatisfaction in Paris, the loss of an important fortress—Méziéres—on the Belgian frontier, and frequent deaths among the troops from cold and exposure, such are the melancholy items with which the history of the war enters upon the new year. The only element of encouragement that appears amid the sullen gloom is the partial successes of the Prussians in the East. Knowing the conditions under which this latter species of warfare is conducted, its active prosecution must, in any case, greatly add to the horrors of the struggle. The invaded districts still report "continued atrocities" by the Prussians, which, if true, show either that the spirit of resistance is being developed to a greater extent among the people, and calls forth accordingly, the stern Prussian law of reprisal, or that the Germans are getting so heartily sick of the business in hand, that they can no longer restrain their exasperation against the nation that so obstinately disputes their victory.

Instead of the oracular utterances of "the man of destiny" which Europe was accustomed to await with no little anxiety on each succeeding New-Year's Day, France gives to the world at the opening of 1871 the outspoken and reassuring speech of the foremost man of the new Republic. M. GAMBETTA recalls the vital fact that though men are mortal, the Republic is undying. The present Government must end with the necessities of the national defense, and the voice of France will find free expression in the choice of a new one. "Speech must be free as thought," is a noble declaration on which to build the constitution of a free people. Had the present generation of Frenchmen grown up under such a principle, they would today have come through the ordeal of war better than they have done, if, as is exceedingly improbable, such a war could have happened at all.

One of the first intimations of the new year is a hint of an addition to the manifold complications of the Eastern question, and therefore to possibilities of war. The Sultan's vassal, the Khedive, or Viceroy, of Egypt, appears to have again become insubordinate, and amid the general disturbance in the "sick man's" inheritance, will, probably, have a better chance than before of making his independence still more unquestioned than it is at present. Angry relations at this moment between Turkey and Egypt bode no good for the success of the forthcoming Conference, since they lend some color to the suspicion that Russia is actively fomenting disturbance in the East, so that any permanent settlement of the vexed question of the European position of Turkey may become as difficult as possible.

Utica is at present greatly exercised over a milliner's quarrel, which has found its way into the Courts. Its details are sufficiently curious, and when completed, will form a very amusing addition to our season archives. In the evidence of one of the poisoned witnesses there are some instructive hints for the creation of a modern *Dogberry*. This worthy officer, being greatly startled while sitting quietly in the station-house, on a Saturday morning, by the news of a burglary, absolutely started to the scene "on the run," as he phrases it. Being further interrogated, he calmly states that he has made arrests for burglary before, and was not excited by the novelty of the thing. He does confess that the accused was the first lady he ever arrested. After reading his mode of procedure there is some satisfaction in being assured of the fact. It must be noted that the alleged culprit was a person of unquestioned good character, and for all this intelligent officer knew to the contrary, may have been the victim of a conspiracy, as her counsel allege. When called in to arrest the accused milliner, the representative of the law confesses that he considered "she had not enough clothes on for to hide a key," until yet he entered her room, shut the door by way of precaution, and only went out to allow her to dress, as being specially asked to do so. After waiting three or four minutes his impatience opens to have got the better of him, and he re-entered the room, while as yet the toilet of the object of his solicitude was hardly completed. This vigilant official is evidently confided in too narrow a sphere in Utica.

While prices generally show an emphasized tendency, in spite of a very low average of premium on gold, to remain at a high figure, we may remark with very doubtful satisfaction, the decline in the prices of counterfeit paper currency. We have previously adverted to the detailers of that interesting class who ingeniously state that they "manufacture what is commonly called 'queer.'" A fresh inspection of one of these precious documents reveals the fact that "upon receipt of $10 by express, prepaid," the remitter may receive such denominations as he may desire, amounting to not over $1,000. Of course, for a box of sawdust even this is too dear, but the reduced figure shows that those gentry are resolved to tempt with their delusive notes a class of society whom their previous rates might have deterred from the speculation. The circular before us wants "to secure the services of a live gentleman to push the business." Are none of our detectives "live" enough to catch these fellows in their own trap, and so prevent the public from being preyed upon by such harpies?

To those who find any consolation in community of misfortune, it may be interesting to know that England has lately been challenging our supremacy in the matter of railroad accidents. A correspondent of a London journal points out that between Nov. 14 and Dec. 12, fourteen accidents, nearly all attended with fatal consequences, occurred on English railroads. Four of these were brought about by the practice of "shunting" freight trains across the main lines when other quick trains were due; others resulted from worn and insufficient couplings, and still more from official neglect. The grossest instance of the latter was, where a "pointsman," relieving in the liberal remuneration of something less than five dollars currency per week, brought two trains together when at full speed, with the most disastrous results. This poor man had to work from twelve to fifteen hours a day, and so we should naturally credit the responsibility of such a mistake on his employers.

The columns of the *Indépendance Belge* have lately been crowded with numerously-signed memorials from French officers who are prisoners of war in the German fortresses, repudiating all desire for, or participation in any plot for a Bonapartist restoration. One of these communications refers to the fact that the *Drapeau*, the Imperialist organ, is daily forwarded to them in large quantities by the Prussian authorities, and that a retired French diplomatist has, with the evident permission of the Government, been traveling from fortress to fortress for the purpose of sounding the inmates on the question of a restoration. It is not a little curious to see Prussia rather disposed to undo the work she completed at Sedan, and it would certainly be a mournful commentary upon the entire struggle, were the second half of it to be devoted to neutralizing one of the advantages gained by the first. It is, however, tolerably clear that the rose-tints of the French officers now in Germany is expressed by the concluding sentence of one of the communications referred to: "We may be divided in our opinions, but, at this moment, we belong in common to the party of the national defense, and when we shall again resume our swords, it will be to secure respect for the decision of the general vote of the people."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A dashing performance of "The Rivals," last night, brought to an end, for the present, Mr. WALLACK'S series of old comedies. There is a certain tincture of sadness about the "last time" of anything, even though it be but a comedy, which we may hope to see elsewhere, or on the same boards another season. In the case of a theatre like Wallack's, we associate the characters with the artists who have represented them so well, and, remembering how amiable are human life and actions, we cannot but reflect on the possibility that we may see the players in the same familiar juxtapositions no more. Still, like the "farewell" of poet, "last" is a word "which hath been and must be," and we can accept it as we do the last breath of the dying year, with its hopes, as well as its memories. As a parting comment on the acting of SHERIDAN'S comedy at Wallack's, we are bound to say that we have never seen the impersonation of most of the chief characters excelled. This encomium is fairly deserved by the leading artists in others of the old comedy range, as offered this season; but in none has it been more conspicuously merited than in the performance of "The Rivals."

To-night will be a red-letter occasion at Wallack's. Mr. ROBERTSON'S "War" is to be acted for the first time. The unique popularity of the play-wright, and the timeliness of his theme, combine to give lively interest to the occasion. But we hear that Mr. WALLACK has been doing wonders again in the way of effective and tasteful mounting; and thus expectation will be on tip-toe for the first glimpse of what may prove the great scenic triumph of his season. Of course the usual first night assemblage of fashionable play-goers, the peculiar first night audience only seen at Wallack's, will be in attendance, and, we may safely predict, will come prepared as usual to be charmed with the entertainment and with each other.

An Act of Gratitude.

A Baltimore exchange supplies the following details of an incident already referred to by the telegraph. It says: "On Saturday night—New-Year's Eve—after the performance, the members of the company and the employes of the Holiday-street Theatre, numbering seventy-five persons in all, assembled on the stage to watch the old year out. The time was pleasantly beguiled until 12 o'clock by a capital supper and several old-fashioned dances, in which the merry Thespians trimmed through with a will. At the first stroke of 12 all stood in silence, as a glee, composed for new purposes, was sung by the ladies, as arranged for them by Prof. HARRINGTON. After the hearty good wishes from all had passed, and it was Happy New Year, still echoed in the halls of Old Drury, it was discovered that $140 had been subscribed by the company for the purpose of presenting to the Curtis and peace of "the fatherless around the corner," in New-York. Rev. Mr. HOUGHTON, a copy of the Bible, illustrated by DORE, in appreciation of his kindly offices at the obsequies of deceased actors, particularly of those of the late irrepressible Master HOLLAND, comedian. This presents a case to its designation this week. The theatre where the generations of his family appeared on its stage received the sentiments of JOSEPH JEFFERSON in giving "All honor to that little cherub around the corner."

THE CROTON WATER.

The Impending Scarcity—Additional Facts—The Serious Possibilities of the Future—Proposed Water Supply in Putnam and Westchester Counties.

The Croton water is shed from a very large area of country, some 300 square miles in extent, in Putnam and Westchester Counties. Undoubtedly there is an immense quantity wasted that might be saved by increased facilities furnished to the Aqueduct authorities. Besides the "Croton Dam," there is now no storage reservoir. At the present moment there is no overflow at that place—a circumstance very unusual and of rare occurrence. In the opinion of residents in the vicinity, who have known the locality for many years, the present decrease of population, due not to collected from the only available watershed in Putnam and Westchester Counties. The only possible method would be to take advantage of the periodical freshets, and collect great quantities of water in storage reservoirs. That, however, would not give the clear, fresh, wholesome, running water, such as we now have. It would be dead, still water; nearly stagnant, in fact. At the present time, when the river is almost superannuatedly low, the depreciation in the quality of the water is evident, as in the time when the Lakes Glenida, Barrett, Cline and Kirk were drained of their dregs, and the particles of muck and vegetable matter were carried down the stream in solution, so now, the exhausted springs, brooks and ponds pour into the river a quality of water vastly inferior to that afforded under former and more favorable circumstances. Even Lake Glenida, one of the most beautiful crystal sheets of water in the country,—a great spring, of itself—is not, at its present low mark, (having been drained 60 some-ten feet,) considered very desirable for domestic purposes, although some of the Carmel villagers are inclined to use it. The new Putnam dam, if finished, would aid the supply considerably. But in its present condition it is useless, and cannot well be completed until Summer.

The general belief is that the Croton River is the great central reservoir for the drainage of all the subterraneous natural water system of an immense district of country, including the principal portions of the now before-mentioned counties through which it flows. The destruction of the wells since the dry season is in active sympathy with its condition. Of course there are some inexplicable exceptions. Commencing in the town of Patterson, seventy miles distant from here, the wells are all very low, and many have been quite useless for some months. Nearly all their currents flow in the direction of the river, and as the water in the latter falls the wells appear to respond. Hillside springs, supposed to be free results to be affected, not under the same influences. Several of these which have never previously been known to fail, are now scarcely moist on the bottom. At Pawling's Station a similar state of affairs exists. At South East, one of the oldest towns in the county, the drouth is most severe. Wells, springs and brooks are dry. People have great trouble in procuring sufficient good water for the convenient family necessities. Mill-ponds are so greatly reduced that the mills are, for the time, useless. Even cattle seem loth to drink the dregs of these streams and ponds. At Croton Falls, directly at the cascade, just above the junction of the two parts of the river, there is no more than enough water to stake the thirst of cattle, and the stream is slowly failing. The wells and springs here are generally low, with a notable exception on the dairy farm of Mr. GEORGES GREGORY, where they are quite full. At Purdy's, Wood's, Mount Kisco, Bedford, Mount Kisco, and other places along the stream, similar facts are stated by the residents.

The peculiar features of the matter in the districts before alluded to, are, that the drouth is greater than beyond the Croton water-shed, and that the rain-fall for the whole land-drainage seem equaled by the state of the river. It seems also, that all the ground is drained, in fact almost parched dry, since the principal lakes have been drawn so low. Between Sing Sing on the Hudson River, and the valley of the Croton, a distance of 15 miles, and all the intervening area of Westchester County, from thence to the Harlem River, the severity of the drouth is almost unparalleled. At White Plains the splendid living stream well at the county buildings has nearly failed, and water is imported from Mamaroneck. Over Jerusalem Hill and Purdy's Hill, the same story is told. All over the town streams and wells are dry, or nearly so. The editor of the Eastern State Journal, one of the old and reliable citizens, states that the ground is more thoroughly dry and exhausted of moisture, and the wells, springs and brooks lower than he has ever known within his recollection. The Bronx River is exceedingly reduced, and all the wells within the range of its course are correspondingly low. At East Chester, Mount Vernon and New Rochelle, where excellent springs are very numerous, nearly one-half exhausted, and the remainder greatly reduced—at least one-third of the wells are nearly dry. At Mamaroneck, and Rye, the same condition of affairs exist, and the Mamaroneck River is at a very low ebb. At Yonkers the Nepperhan River is stagnant, and the wells, springs, and cisterns are quite generally exhausted, and in some cases dry.

The only and that can be counted on is a thaw, or heavy rain. That, however, would not greatly affect the Croton supply, as the lakes cannot return any quantity in the present unsatisfied condition of the dams. The injunction is yet in force upon the progress of water improvements at the dam on Lake Glenida, at Carmel, as previously stated in the TIMES. Nearly all the rain, thaw, or other water would just now, although the streams may just now seem to have a fair supply, there is no apparent relief from the impending scarcity in the later Winter, or early Spring months, unless there should be a freshet. Beyond that, the coming Summer may be the season of the most memorable drouth in the annals of our community. No words are needed to suggest the dreadful suffering such a circumstance would cause. That possibility is dreaded by the oldest residents of the Croton River district, who, of all others, are qualified to judge.

The Fine Arts.

Two fine pictures have recently been finished by Mr. A. D. SHATTUCK, one representing a view on the Hudson, and the other a "Sunday Morning in New-England." In the first we have a fine stretch of water, with wooded hills on both sides, sloops in motion, and at anchor, and figures moving on the beach. The chief charm of this painting is the pure, silvery light which falls on the water, and is carried right up to the foreground. The color is satisfactory, and the perspective good. "Sunday Morning in New

THE DAY WE CELEBRATED.

Extent of Yesterday's Festivities Indoors and Out.

General Observance of the Customs of the Season.

New-Year's Calls the Sole Order of the Day.

Somewhat Disorderly Scenes in the Streets —Sights at the City Hall—At the Police Courts—The Day Elsewhere.

For entering with due spirit into the enjoyments of yesterday, the Sabbath Day immediately preceding it was an excellent preparative. Those who made good resolutions, as is usual with many on the first day of the year, lost them not to their severest test on the second and are in a position this morning to form a pretty correct judgment regarding their ability to keep them during the remaining 363. Those, on the contrary, who made no resolutions, commenced their continuance in evil doing, so to speak, on the first day, and on the second were by so much nearer to the point of penitence, sure to be attained if they keep on before the coming of the next anniversary. Those who deem it a duty they owe to society to get drunk at the wake of the old year had their most licentious time on Saturday night and Sunday, and were generally too maudlin to be boisterous on Monday; these, it is to be hoped, are in a fair way today to see the error of their ways, and are quite as far advanced toward returning to sobriety as they were on Jan. 1, 1870 (of pious memory.) Some there were though of those who are inclined to look upon the wine when it is of any color whatsoever in the cup on New-Year's Day, if they do it on no other day in the year, who this time deferred their reveries till after the Sabbath, and "made a day of it" yesterday. They are the gentlemen to whose noisy libations that they could not go home till morning "till daylight doth appear," and other tuneful demonstrations equally calculated to set at defiance ordinary ideas of the proprieties of time and place, last night's hideousness is chiefly due. They too have their reward in the headaches, which bind as with a band their burning temples this morning. The "Happy New Year" that we would wish to all who "made beasts of themselves" on the first days of the year will chiefly be theirs if each will make a man of himself and give up excessive drinking from this time henceforth.

The drunkard has a prominent rôle in the New-Year's Day cast, as things are in these days, and a description of yesterday's festivities without mentioning him would be "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* left out; but there were other actors on the boards yesterday, who acquitted themselves quite as well as the leading star, without attracting as much of the public gaze. The ladies in the rich costumes prescribed for the day's drama dispensed their hospitalities with their wonted grace; and here it may be observed that the quality of genuine New-Year's Day hospitality (like that of mercy) is not strained; it bleseth her that gives and him that does receive when not too urgently offered; but beauty does not appear to best advantage when pressing into reluctant hands the glass with a serpent and an adder at the bottom of it.

Friendly visits were made yesterday, in accordance with the old Knickerbocker custom, quite as generally as in the year before; pleasant greetings were interchanged, old friendships cemented and new ones formed; in some cases fate brought together for the first time at the festive board, hearts destined to be pierced on the same barb for the remainder of a lifetime. Such things always do happen on New-Year's Day, and undoubtedly occurred yesterday. The gentlemen who make it a point to make as many calls within a given number of hours as any other man, if not more, started out as an early hour, startled each new household which they invaded by popping their heads in at the door, repeating the formula for such cases made and provided in a tone of actuated haste, and immediately disappearing, like harlequin in the pantomime, to spring up immediately in another place and go through the same performance again. Quiet parties moving in a limited circle and not anxious to enlarge it took it more quietly, jogging at leisurely gait from one house to another, making a more prolonged stay at each, and finally spending the evening, perhaps, at the residence of the most valued friend, where other valued friends had arranged for a merry meeting. Thus every one, after his own fashion, observed the day, and it was generally an occasion of rejoicing; but there were some cold attics and dingy cellars where joy seldom enters, where human beings were huddled all day around faggots in which there was no warmth, and finally went to bed cold and hungry, thinking sadly on the morrow that seemed to promise them no succor. These we have always with us, and if they were forgotten yesterday shall they not be remembered today and to-morrow?

The festivities of a public nature yesterday were not numerous. Generally at the institutions better dinners than usual were provided, and the day was characterized by a cessation of toil in those in which toilers are cared for, and of study in those in which children are instructed. Down-town the streets, except those that led to the ferries, were for the most part deserted; the public buildings and private places of business were closed. The entire population, except those whose business it is to drive cars, hacks or newspapers, seemed given over to festivity. In short, it will probably be long remembered among us that (in the bovine phraseology of Hibernia) the New-Year's holiday in the year 1871, in which the first day of the year came on the 1d, was altogether a decided success.

SCENES IN THE STREETS.

Extraforaneous Aspect of the New-Year's Festivities.

Notwithstanding the mild temperature of the day, the weather was positively disagreeable. The air was damp and chilly, the sky murky, and the aspect generally anything but cheerful. Then the streets and crossings were slushy, the sidewalks wet and sloppy, and, in short, things above and below were neither pleasant nor agreeable. Nothing, therefore, but the social associations that cluster around the new year's coming, could render the inaugural event of 1871 in any respect gratifying to pedestrian pleasure-seekers. But these memories of other New-Year's Days, apparently buoyed up the spirits, and there were but few to be met with on the street who did not wear beaming faces that at once set at defiance and put to shame the gloomy weather elements. The intimate relations that the members of the community bear toward each other was well illustrated, for every few steps friend met friend, and exchanged congratulations, and the mutual good wishes called forth by the occasion. The sudden and unexpected thaw put sleighing out of question, and sorely disappointed the anticipations of many fair belles and fast beaux, robbed the streets of musical laughter and jingling melody; but—there is compensation in all things—put money into the purses of the hack-men. Of course every one who had money and made calls, had a carriage, and those carriages cost money, too. From $25 to $35, according to the style of equippage, was the tariff yesterday exacted for about five hours' service. And high as the rate was, there was no lack of conveyances to be found. Private carriages innumerable were also on hand with fair occupants, and, as it was nothing unusual to see half a dozen of the latter standing in front of aristocratic mansions. Four-horse omnibusses were occasionally met with, conveying a club of "callers" on their rounds. The sad condition of the streets had evidently a discouraging effect on the masked paraders. There were one or two small companies to be seen, nor any fantastical processions, save a few bands of serenaders, whose ranks were principally made up of stalwart recruits, picked up en route. The most imposing and numerous gang of this description was that which drew the New-Year, and bore a conspicuous part during the day. Marching music was furnished by half a dozen vigorous whistlers, who led the procession. Some soldier organ-grinders put their business sagacity in practice by posting themselves at prominent corners, having on their instruments a gaudily-decked snow-card, with the appealing legend, "I wish you a happy New-Year." Judging from observation, the cordial greeting was generally well responded to. In every respect, however, the weather seriously detracted from the out-door pleasures of the day, and the City generally bore anything but a holiday festive appearance.

Festivities Among the Germans.

The circumstance that with the Germans this year there were two days to celebrate the advent of the new year did not interfere with a general observance of the day yesterday, the second, or legal New-Year's Day. While the observance of New-Year's Eve, or Sylvester Abend, as it is termed in German, was of a more private and family character, yesterday's celebration was fully engaged in with public spirit at numerous parties, balls and soirees, given under the auspices of the numerous German vocal societies, dramatic associations, and various military and civic organizations. At the Turn-Hall Theatre a dramatic performance of the Temperance drama was given before a large audience, composed of the friends and families of the Turnverein, when one of CHARLOTTE BIRCH-PFEIFFER'S popular comedies was rendered. The Music and Drum Corps of the Fifth Regiment gave a New-Year's ball at the Casino, in Houston-street, which was well patronized by the members of the Fifth Regiment and their families. At the Wallhall, in Orchard-street, a military ball was held, under the auspices of Company B, of the Sixth Regiment, which was an equally creditable affair. Company E, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, held its seventh annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, which was attended by several prominent militia men, and largely patronized by the friends of the regiment.

AT THE CITY HALL.

At 11 o'clock yesterday, the portals of the Sheriff's office were thrown open, and Mr. BRENNAN and County Clerk LOEW commenced the reception of the numerous friends who poured in to see them. Mr. BRENNAN sat in the inner office and shook hands, in his hearty manner, with all who desired that pleasure. Mr. LOEW flitted about from one room to another, like a butterfly, now taking a glass of champagne with this man, now cracking a joke with another, and anon sitting down to talk politics with some confidential friend. Two tables were spread, one in the room adjoining the Sheriff's private office, and one in the general office. Messrs. LEGGETT & STORMS, old friends of Mr. BRENNAN, were caterers, and supplied turkeys, rounds of beef, sandwiches, cakes, champagne and numerous other good things *ad libitum*. Among the callers we noticed the Controller, several of the Judges, nearly all the members of the Board of Supervisors and the Common Council. Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN sat near the window of the private office, looking as bright and pleasant as an outgoing official could be expected to do. Sheriff BRENNAN was surprised during the morning by the presentation of a splendid gold official shield set with diamonds, a gift from personal friends.

At 1 o'clock the reception was over, the half-dozen policemen who had been detailed to preserve order were dismissed, and the office was closed. All the new appointees were sworn in during the morning.

Mrs. GEORGE ROOME, wife of the Keeper of the City Hall, had an abundant table spread, as usual, and received numerous visitors, including nearly all the City officials. Among the gifts displayed, we noticed a superb set of silver egg-coupe presented to Mrs. ROOME by Messrs. CARBORO, ED. HALL and GOLDSMITH, of the Mayor's Office, and a fine set of ear-rings from His Honor Mayor HALL.

The flags on the City Hall were displayed during the day.

AT THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Although the authorities of this "City of Charities" only include Thanksgiving, Christmas and Fourth of July in their calendar of public observances, they did not allow the "Happy New-Year" inauguration to pass entirely unnoticed. While no great deviation from the ordinary routine of daily events was indulged, there were special privileges granted and pleasures allowed to make the celebrants happy.

AT RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Gov. STEPHENS, as usual, succeeded in making all his children happy, with no great outlay of time or expense. In the Children's Nursery, the Idiots' Home, the Foundling Asylum, the Hospital, &c., the beneficiaries arose with the lark, and were neatly dressed for the day. Breakfast being dispatched with the zest of youthful health, the Superintendent announced the "Happy New-Year" day as a holiday. The little ones were full of glee, and brought out all their toy pleasures with alacrity. The idiots scarcely realized the occasion, but knew it was some kind of jubilee, and greeted each other heartily. Mr. CONAN, Miss DUMPHY, and the others in charge, deserve merit for the admirable arrangements maintained. The boys had a fine time in drill, parade, games and other pleasures. So the day passed. There was no banquet, but an excellent soup dinner was provided.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The thousand (and over) inmates of the House of Refuge enjoyed the day hugely. A holiday with numerous privileges was granted them. They enjoyed a most exhilarating exercise in all out-door games, and partook of a most excellent dinner. The meal was not a great feast, as some others, but an excellent repast, for which they manifested grateful appreciation.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The penal institutions on Blackwell's Island were not neglected by the kind "Great Spirit" of the day. The prisoners were made happy by many ameliorating circumstances, whereby the burden of their captivity was lessened, and special indulgences granted. At noon they enjoyed a good vegetable soup dinner, and extra liberties of discipline afterward.

OTHER ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

The guests at the Inebriate Asylum certainly enjoyed a yard, where the tipplers without enjoyed an all, of pleasure. The insane, blind and poor were not forgotten, but kindly remembered. A "good square meal," with pleasant converse and advice, is what the young, manly mind needs to build himself up in good bodily health. Considerate keepers and friends contributed to the fund by themselves participating in the pleasures of the day.

THE FIVE POINTS.

"Happy New-Year" at the Five Points was variously celebrated yesterday. Three hundred little ones awoke at dawn, in the "House of Industry," and saluted each other from their little beds, like chirping birds, "Happy New-Year." "Happy New-Year," until the room echoed with their merry voices. All day—after breakfast—was their holiday, and they certainly enjoyed it to their fullest bent. At the "Methodist Episcopal Mission," school had been dismissed, and the house was closed. Along Baxter, Elizabeth and Park streets, numerous groups of wretched figures, wan faces, bloated, degraded features were gathered. Rum was sought and found until intoxication came, with profanity, obscenity and contention. Several fights occurred. Even the dogs seemed infected with the debauchery of their human companions. In the afternoon a wretched, abandoned female, saturated with liquor, ran through the street in a perfectly nude condition, and was spattered with mud by the rabble until arrested and forced away. The Howard Mission, on New-Bowery, was closed.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

The hundred and more children at the Home of the Friendless, in Thirtieth-street, were as happy as larks. All the day was given them for play, and the treasures of Santa Claus were brought into active use. There could scarcely be a pleasanter sight than this galaxy of happy faces and bright eyes.

THE MAGDALENS.

The most interesting picture of all was that of the Magdalens in their new houses of reform. The House of Mercy in Eighty-sixth-street, the Magdalen Asylum in Eighty-eighth-street, the Home in Harlem, the Midnight Mission in Amity-street, and the Home in Fourth-street, all made their inmates "a happy New-Year Day." Many of these girls have been well reared, some are educated and accomplished, and not a few are beautiful and modest as when they knew not sin. They amused themselves in innocent games, music, vocal and instrumental, and collation of fruits and confectionery. They present a most pleasant spectacle. They are exceedingly inviting, quiet and happy in manner.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The News-boys' Lodging-house at Nos. 67 and 69 Park-place, yesterday was the scene of a tremendous rejoicing. Several liberal and anonymous donations had been made; one of $50, from a wealthy lady, who asked Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR, the Superintendent, to make the boys suitable gifts. He selected three cases of shoes at the store of MELIUS, TRASK & RIPLEY, No. 53 Park-place, for which they refused money, but made it a gift to the boys. Mr. O'CONNOR then purchased shirts, drawers and socks, which were distributed after the delighted fellows had eaten an excellent meal. Their joy and gratitude was almost unbounded.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society's Lodging-house, in Warren-street, spread a fine New-Year's feast of cakes, tea, fruit, &c., which the nimble fellows voraciously devoured. The recently-appointed Superintendent, Mr. T. S. HAWORTH, was in charge. About fifty boys were present. The progress and success of this establishment is steady and well deserved.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'.

To understand the full scope of the term "jolly," one should witness the festivities of the "men of the sea." They let joy be unconfined, and drove dull care away, yesterday. Along the wharves, on the vessels in the harbor and at the Navy-yard, the good cheer of the day was liberally dispensed and stowed away with the spinning of yarns, singing of songs, and agitating the fantastic toes. At the Sailors' Homes, at No. 190 Cherry-street and No. 880 Pearl-street, Mr. ALEXANDER and Capt. DUNHAM set a table spread as handsome a temperance collation in their private parlors as could be found in the City. It was an elegant repast, splendidly presided over by their convenient wives. All their guests were made welcome, heartily welcome, and happy. The soldiers at Forts Schuyler, Wilder, Point, Tompkins, Hamilton, Governor's, Bedloe's and Gibbet's Islands were regaled handsomely by an extra mess.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The orphans, the lame, halt and blind, the hospitals, the homes and other retreats, all had some acknowledgment of the occasion. None went without a little extra sunshine to light up their happy new year commencement.

About 800 gentlemen made calls, yesterday, at Ludlow-street jail, and were hospitably received by Warden TRACY and Deputy Warden GARDNER. The dining-room contained a bountifully supplied table, which was presided over by Mrs. and Miss TRACY.

THE CITY PRISONS.

Although no feast is provided on this day, the dinners in the Tombs and the several City prisons were made a little more attractive than on ordinary occasions, and some other special favors were bestowed upon the deserving ones.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

At Bellevue Hospital yesterday there were anticipations among the patients of a general good time, and indeed it was the intention of Mr. BRENNAN to have given them a grand ball in the theatre attached to the building. He was unable to get a band, however, to contribute the musical portion of the affair. The Warden has made up his mind that the terpsichorean recreation shall be had on some night during the coming week.

SCENES AT THE POLICE COURTS

When the Legislature passed the enactment prohibiting the observance of the New-Year's festival on the Sabbath, it was certainly inspired by a religious feeling of respect for that day; but its most earnest promoters anticipated little more than its partial realization. Despite all legislative decrees, the festivities connected with this season are inseparably associated with the 1st of January; and whether the legal holiday is to be observed or not, the majority of our citizens do not let that occasion pass without attempting, at least, to celebrate it after the good old-time fashion. So Sunday was observed, as the records of the Police Courts yesterday morning fully testify. No better idea of the revelry which generally prevailed throughout the City could be obtained than that afforded by the strange admixture of classes drawn together by a similar fatality in the City prisons. The sober citizen, whose general character is marked by Quaker-like severity; the Broadway promenader, disdainful of all plebeian connections; the pot-house politicians in full force; in fact, all classes were here represented; and even many respectable females, forgetful for the time of the obligations due to sex and home relations, found themselves in a condition of glorious intoxication on Sunday night. At Jefferson Market Prison, the Warden, a man of large acquaintance with the hard classes in the City, confessed that during his experience his patience and endurance were never put to a severer test. He described the tumult and uproar as perfectly terrible; all seemed to vie in making the loudest and most extraordinary noise—nothing but discord prevailed, save when prompted to burst forth unanimously in the well-known carouse, "A world go home!" a refrain, in fact, which, indeed, their peculiar position justified them in asserting. Through the whole night the din was continued, and even when arraigned *en masse* before Judge COX, the presence of that distinguished functionary did not inspire them with that intuitive sense of respect and awe which on ordinary occasions it is sure to create. On the contrary, they indulged in very unbecoming levity, which necessitated their committal to prison for a period of ten days.

The total number of cases of drunkenness was forty-five in Jefferson Market, and thirty-seven in the Essex Market, of the other Charities no sum originated from the same degree of intoxicating liquors. In the former Court a number of respectable persons, whose indiscretion brought them into the custody of the Police, were released without being subjected to the exposure in a Police Court; but not until the Justice had given them a severe lecture on their misconduct. Some were the result of accident, perhaps, rather than design, and after strictly enjoining on them the punishment which a repetition of the offense would entail on them. When the general dock was discharged, the prisoners left the Court in a body, and were received with laughter and jeers by a large crowd, which had collected outside the Court in anticipation of the event.

About 5 o'clock on Sunday evening HERMAN BUEMGARTNER, while under the influence of drink, entered the lager-beer saloon of ADAM LONG, No. 162 Third-avenue, and demanded to see the proprietor. Mr. LONG immediately came forward, to whom BUEMGARTNER said, "I wish you a happy New-Year," at the same time discharging the contents of a revolver at his head. The ball, fortunately, did not take any effect, but the pistol was in such close proximity to the head of the intended victim as to completely singe his hair and skin. The fellow was arrested, and was committed to answer by Judge SCOTT at Essex Police Court, yesterday.

Officer DONAGHUE, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested MICHAEL SPELLMAN, of No. 336 West Thirty-sixth-street, on Sunday, but when conveying him to the Station, the prisoner drew a knife with which he dealt him a serious wound on the arm. He was held for trial by Judge COX, yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

Judge COX committed THOMAS O'BRIEN for trial, yesterday, on charge of robbing MAX OSCYN, of No. 311 Seventh-avenue, of a pocket-book containing $50. FRANK EMERSON was also held to await the result of injuries inflicted on CHARLES KOEHLER, of No. 111 Greene-street, by striking him on the head with an iron bar.

HOLIDAY INTEMPERANCE.

Scenes in the Police Courts—A Strange Gathering of Queer Characters.

The recurrence of the New-Year's festivities usually betrays individuals into undue indulgences, and many of them find themselves in the hands of the Police before they have recovered from the effects of their debauch. The first day of the year happening on the Sabbath, gave those intemperately inclined an additional holiday, and as the Excise law is wretchedly neglected nowadays, the liquor-sellers made no pretense of concealment of their trade at any time, so the cases of intoxication visible on the street were frequent in consequence, though the drunkards were not troublesome.

Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, found nearly forty persons of both sexes arraigned before him on charges of intoxication, and some very amusing scenes were the result. Bleary-eyed hags and comely young women, miserably clad men and fashionable gentlemen, venerable patriarchs with whitened hair and merry-eyed youths taking their first lesson in the downward course of intemperance, were consigned in all their individual phases of trouble and misery. Those prisoners yet intoxicated were promptly committed, as they were unfit to go home, while those who had recovered from the effects of rum were nearly all successful in obtaining their liberty, the acting Magistrate being in genial mood, anticipating, no doubt, much pleasure for himself during the day. The scenes in the Court were naturally amusing, for the accused were loud in their pleadings for release and promises of good behavior in the future.

Affrays of the Day.

JAMES BRYCE, aged twenty-two years, living at No. 38 Desbrosses-street, was taken to the Greenwich-street Station-house, with a slight stab wound in the shoulder, which he said he had received at the hands of one PETER EAGAN, but against whom he refused to make any complaint or relative information that would lead to his arrest.

CHARLES BARTLETT, of No. 303 East Twelfth-street, appeared at a late hour at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house with a severe wound in the forehead, which he had received at the hands of some unknown ruffians, who had assaulted him in Fifth-street, near Avenue A. His wound was dressed, and he was taken home.

ANN MILLER, of No. 319 Madison-street, was assaulted by some unknown brute, who escaped. She received a severe cut on the leg, which was attended to at the Seventh Precinct Station-house.

GEORGE DAVIDSON, of Jersey City, when in Greenwich-street, near the Battery, last evening, was assaulted and knocked down by three highwaymen, and robbed of a silver watch. MICHAEL FITZGERALD, of No. 16 Greenwich-street, was arrested as one of those concerned in the outrage, and locked up in the New-street Police Station.

THOMAS MADDEN, of No. 345 East Fifteenth-street, was assaulted during the evening in an oyster saloon at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, by JAMES DICKSON, one of the employés, because he refused to pay for refreshments he had ordered. MADDEN was struck on the head with a glass bottle, receiving two slight scalp wounds. DICKSON was arrested and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house.

Officers MILLER and TURNER, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, understating last night to quell a disturbance in Seventy-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, caused by a number of drunken ruffians, were set upon by the crowd, and Officer HUNTER was severely beaten about the head. All of the assailants escaped.

An affray occurred at a late hour of the evening in the lager-beer saloon No. 70 Thompson-street, during which JAMES LEONARD, of No. 429 West Forty-eight-street, was struck on the head with a tumbler, by some unknown person, and received two severe scalp wounds.

THOMAS KILLEEN, of No. 154 West Eighth-street, was stabbed in the breast and slightly wounded when in Spring-street, near Sullivan, and was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. He refused to give the name of his assailant, and as he was intoxicated, he was looked up after his wound had been dressed.

Accidents and Incidents.

DANIEL P. BAILEY, of No. 410 East Seventeenth-street, while riding in Houston-street on the top of a stage, was accidentally struck by one of the many random shots flying about the streets, and received a severe wound in the right cheek.

JOSEPH SCHUNDEL, of No. 64 Rivington-street, while shoveling snow from his roof, fell to the ground, and was instantly killed. An inquest will be held.

ANNIE MOFFATT, while intoxicated yesterday, took a dose of Paris green at her residence, No. 169 Greene-street, but was relieved of the drug before it had any serious effect.

There were several fires during the day, the most of which resulted in only trifling damage. The three-story building No. 1,452 Third-avenue, supposed to have been fired by an incendiary, afforded the most serious casualty, as it was damaged to the amount of $1,500, and the occupants lost $600 on furniture. The dwelling-house No. 26 West Sixteenth-street was damaged $2,000, and the furniture, belonging to Mrs. MARY GAGE, $300. The latter loss was not covered by insurance.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, the appearance of things generally was quiet in the extreme. Indeed but for the occasional manifestations of mirth made by festive visitors, one could easily have persuaded himself that it was Sunday. There were decidedly fewer drunken men to be seen on the streets than were observed on the same day last year, and that too in spite of the fact that there were undoubtedly a larger number of friendly visits made. "Old rounders" declaim, that the effect of the recent temperance agitation was very evident in the supplanting of the wine-cup by the equally inspiring but unmeaning coffee-pot. The young bloods, of course, persisted in tossing off a little of the ardent, but the more staid and sober kept it at arm's length. The principal visiting points were at the Mayor's office and the home of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and of these two the latter was the more extensively patronized. From 11 in the morning until 6 in the evening Mr. BEECHER, in company with his wife and several beautiful young ladies, generously welcomed all visitors. On the table was placed a large book, in which all who entered were invited to place their autographs. This has been for many years a feature of Mr. BEECHER'S New-Year receptions, and on looking over the pages, crossed as they were with sprawling "crow-footed" signatures, one could not help feeling that the worthy host had rare curiosity. Mrs. BEECHER looked exceedingly well at the Mayor's office, the feature of greatest interest was the style of the various politicians in drinking rum, brandy, and whisky straight. Indeed, to the common toper, the scene was simply marvelous. At other points matters differed in no particular from what they were last year.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

The Day at Newark.

Nearly all the places of business in Newark were kept closed, and the day was entirely given up to enjoyment. The gentlemen spent the entire day and evening in calling, and very few ladies were seen out. All day the principal streets were thronged with splendid turn-outs and well-dressed pedestrians. It was a noticeable fact that there were very few drunken people about, and the practice of offering strong drink to callers was very generally abandoned. In the evening the Opera-house was occupied by a New-York company, and there were several balls and parties in different parts of the city.

HENRY A. DILLON, a news-dealer, and JOHN CROFTON, yesterday, had a fight in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, which ended seriously. Some difficulty had previously existed between the parties, and on meeting yesterday some hard words were given, upon which DILLON drew a one pound weight from his pocket and struck CROFTON a blow in the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. CROFTON then drew a revolver and attempted to shoot DILLON. The weapon, however, missed fire. Both parties were arrested and held to answer.

The timber to be used in the erection of the new depot at Newark, on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, commenced to arrive by rail yesterday. The building, which is to be a substantial and inviting one, will be rapidly pushed forward to completion.

Partial Observance in Philadelphia—Receptions in Richmond—Emancipation Celebration by Colored People—In the North and West.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—There has been only a partial suspension of business here today, though the banks and all the public offices have been closed. The new City Councils organized, but no business of importance was transacted.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—The day has been pleasant, and the New-Year receptions general, including one at the Governor's mansion. A few colored societies celebrated the Emancipation Proclamation by a procession.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—Business almost entirely suspended, and the custom of making New-Year's calls very generally observed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—There has been pleasant weather here today, and New-Year's Day has been universally observed and enjoyed.

ACCIDENTAL HOMICIDE.

A Young Man Accidentally Shot at a New-Year's Party—Sad Result of Carelessness.

A young man named WILLIAM MALLOWS was accidentally shot dead, yesterday morning, at No. 41 Jay-street, by the careless handling of a loaded rifle, under circumstances that were very sad. The premises where the tragedy occurred are occupied by Mrs. DORA DEEDS as a boarding-house, and among her boarders are three boarders named WILLIAM MALLOWS, HENRY HENDRICKSON and JOHN H. WINGLEY. HENDRICKSON was requested by a friend to take home a repeating rifle on Saturday, to keep for him, and when HENDRICKSON accepted the trust he understood that the weapon was unloaded.

Yesterday forenoon about 10 o'clock the young men in the house asked permission to examine the rifle, and the temporary custodian consented. While they were handling the weapon these young men foolishly aimed it at each other, and snapped the hammer each time in a playful mood. After the gun had been thus snapped four or five times it came into the hands of WINGLEY, who pointed the piece at MALLOWS and pulled the trigger. The next moment the room rung with a deafening report and Mr. MALLOWS fell lifeless to the floor, with a bullet in his brain. The ball, after passing through the head of the deceased, escaped through the window into the street.

Coroner KEENAN was notified, and in less than an hour arrived at the house and held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death. All the inmates of Mrs. DEEDS'S house are in great tribulation at this melancholy event, both Messrs. HENDRICKSON and WINGLEY manifesting much sorrow over the event.

Skating at the Jersey City Rink—Contest Among Boys.

Yesterday morning large throngs of juveniles, ladies and gentlemen crowded the ice at Brady's Rink, at Jersey City. In the afternoon an exciting boys' race took place for ten volumes of a favorite series, handsomely illustrated. The prize was won by MASTER GEO. MARTIN, boarding at PHILLIPS', 323 Grand-street, Jersey City. The second prize, by winner of a previous race, was awarded to MASTER GEORGE TOTTEN, together with the approval of the Jersey City Skating Club. In the evening the Rink Band was in attendance, and performed choice pieces of music.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA.

The steam-ship *Calabria*, which left Liverpool on Dec. 20 and Queenstown on Dec. 21, arrived at Boston yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those at hand, Saturday, by the *Parisia*. They reached this office last night.

THE FRENCH WAR.

Commencement of the Bombardment of Paris—Newspaper Views.

The London papers of the 20th report the full text of Prussian Chancellor's message from the New-York journals, and comment as hearty again upon it. The Times, in the course of its leader, says:

"The passage which relates to the claims against Great Britain is short enough, but it is significant of the spirit in which it is conceived by what it mentions. The claims now described by the President as 'arising out of the course adopted by that (the British) Government during the rebellion.' This expression may comprise all that the most extravagant American authorities have asserted as to the liability of England for the alleged deeds of the Queen's proclamation recognizing the Confederates as belligerents. It is true that this preposterous claim has been condemned in terms by some of the best lawyers of the United States, and mostly abandoned by almost every one, as untenable in principle. But when a question is kept open avowedly for political purposes one can never be sure that the old assumptions will not be revived, if they accord with the expediency of the hour. It is, therefore, not superfluous for us to declare once more that the idea of England being in any way responsible, whether politically or pecuniarily, for the Queen's proclamation or for the attitude or opinions of the British Government or people during the war is utterly inadmissible, and will not be accepted by this country as the basis of any negotiation. President GRANT'S language with respect to the future discussion of the subject after the United States' Government has settled the claims of individual citizens is moderate enough, but it omits any reference to the method by which an agreement is to be produced. He says: 'It cannot be necessary to add that whenever Her Majesty's Government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.' There is no mention of arbitration nor any indication of a desire to propose to Great Britain the conclusion of another agreement on the principles proposed two years ago by the Washington Government itself and embodied in the Clarendon-Johnson treaty. The plan which now appears to find favor is that the American Government should take everything into its own hands by buying off the claims of individuals, and, having thus constituted itself sole creditor of England, should keep the matter in reserve, to be brought forward according to its own discretion and political necessities. We would merely observe, in reply, that if President GRANT'S words are indicative of the decision that we shall take the initiative in reopening this matter, he will probably be disappointed. Americans should remember that it was they, and not we, who rejected the last settlement after it had been first framed and then revised by Mr. Washington himself. Words were, in the opinion of every Englishman, and even those who assented to it, unduly favorable to the Americans.

The fishery dispute with the Canadians is one which, in various forms, goes back beyond living memory. There is nothing more prolific of a quarrelsome spirit than a fishery question. Fishermen of the neighboring coast are the gamekeepers, and all other fishermen are poachers. The President speaks with some bitterness of 'the Colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada,' and says that 'this semi-independent but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated power in an unfriendly way.' But we are glad to observe that the unfriendliness seems to be, for the most part, potential rather than active. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada do not assume to extend or constitute jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States, and authorize the condemnation of a vessel under certain conditions, but 'it is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute. The President proposes to punish the Canadians by measures conceived in the narrowest spirit of retaliation, and which, as any political economist would inform him, to do quite as much harm to the States as to the Dominion. Such is the prohibition of the transit of goods, wares, and merchandize in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada—a prohibition which would ruin the trade of some of the Northern ports; such is also the suspension of the laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States. We are not disposed to admit either the charge of hostility advanced against the Dominion or that of an abnegation of duty in the case of an irresponsible colony which is implied against the Home Government. On both questions, and particularly that of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the most liberal views are those which find most favor among the free-trading Statesmen and legislators of this country. Who will believe that we who import yearly so many millions' worth of flour from the United States wish to hamper the trade of the Great Lakes? In the words of President GRANT, we may say, 'to state such a proposition is to refute its justice.'

* * * * The only cloud on this prospect [future prosperity] is the depressed state of the national marine, a phenomenon not the less very imminently connected for that with the transference of American vessels to foreign flags during the war. That war has been at an end now nearly six years, and there has been no such recovery as might have been expected if the depression had been due to such merely temporary and external causes. The year 1870 has been a year of depression, and a rare one to be found in the financial system of the States—a system which a large minority, containing some of the ablest men in the Union, are now preparing to attack."

Commenting on those portions of the Message which do not relate to European complications, the Times remarks that, on the whole, there is room for great and growing prosperity in the Union, and one sign of it is the desire for extended territory and for international influence, which, though checked to a certain extent by the traditions of the Union and by the Senate which represents them, is evidently active. The Times then comments at length upon the position of the chief and protector of the American Republics, both north and south of the Isthmus. The following paragraph of the Message, the Times holds, represents the dominant idea of American foreign policy: "The time is probably not far distant when in the natural course of events the European political connection with this Continent will cease." In accordance with this idea, the President urges his favorite scheme of the annexation of San Domingo, and pleads for the acquisition with a favorable will probably be opposed and agitated those who, with the Senate, hold to the tradition that the United States ought not to possess territory detached from the mainland, or anything which might have to be treated permanently as a dependency. The political course of the United States for a generation to come will probably be decided during the next few years, and everything points to the assertion of a more extensive influence over the countries of the New World.

The *Telegraph* holds that a perusal of the document materially alters the view indicated by the telegraphic outline. In the full text, the points of trouble between the kindred nations do not by any means occupy such a prominent space as the telegram might have led us to suppose. There is nothing to justify the suspicion that political devices lurk under the sentences of the document. The chief anxiety aroused by the President's address in all minds that rightly appreciate the importance of continued friendship between the sections of the great Anglian family springs from the Fishery quarrel; and that untoward complication undoubtedly demands for its settlement, not angry defiance, nor the bluster of ignorant patriotism, but accurate information, cool judgment, and that true courage which is as willing to concede justice as to enforce rights. If the Canadian authorities are right in what they have done and what they threaten to do, we shall sustain them, happen what may. If, on the contrary, the interpretation which our colonists put upon the Treaty of 1818 should prove to be too forced, too unreasonable, too little consistent with the liberty of the sea, and modern ideas of human rights, to be tenable, we shall frankly say so, with as little fear of consequences in the one case as in the other.

THE PENIAN CONVICTS.

Mr. Gladstone's Letter on the Release of the Convicts.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. GLADSTONE to Sir WILLIAM CARROLL, late Lord Mayor of Dublin, whose name was the first of those attached to a numerously signed petition presented to the Prime Minister by Mr. MCCARTHY DOWNING, M. P.:

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 15, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered the case of the convicts now undergoing their sentences for treason and treason felony; and that they have recommended to the Crown the exercise toward them of the Royal clemency, so far as it is compatible with the assured maintenance of tranquillity and order in the country. They will, therefore, be discharged upon the condition of not remaining in, nor returning to, the United Kingdom. These prisoners were most justly condemned for participation, either secretly or by open violence, in a conspiracy which, if in any

Plymouth Church,
BROOKLYN,
(Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S)
All the pews and circle-chairs in this house will be publicly rented on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1871, for one year, commencing at 7 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.
By order of the Trustees.
H. S. WELD,
Clerk Board Trustees.

The Most Electric Gift.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,
No. 505 Broadway.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S cod liver oil is the best.—Advertisement.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; letters of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 1, CALVIN ADAMS, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 416 West 22d-st. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

BUTLER.—On Monday, Jan. 2,

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Non-enumerated motions only.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A.M.

Nos.	Nos.
2277—Abbate Works vs. Glucose.	2307—Brodie vs. Andrews.
2265—The Stuyvesant St. vs. Nat. Mec'l Banking Ass'n.	2308—Stern vs. Cochran and Pennsylvania Coal Co.
2306—Best New-York and Penniless R. R. Co. vs. Simons.	2309—Cruger vs. Hooker Land and Im. Co.
2282—Alexander vs. Hoag.	2286—Hadell vs. Starling.
2305—Falkland vs. St. Nicholas Nat. Bank.	2297—Same vs. Same.
2229—Rowland vs. Selig-man.	2161—Platt, Receiver, &c., vs. Borland.
1447—Claflin vs. Christal.	2198—Sanlaw vs. Lasby.
2303—American Bureau of Mines vs. Wood.	2197—Thomson vs. Price.
2299—Doherty vs. Balch.	2301—Hatch vs. Pettigrew.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J., for the Special Term Rooms.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1939—Sampson, Rec., &c., vs. Wood.	1733—McKnight vs. Devlin.
1956—Dowry vs. Nelson.	1966—Gotthelf vs. No. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
2003—Meyer vs. Schurz, vs. Hall.	2035—Schuchman vs. Schuchman.
2078—Russell vs. Miller.	1202—Nat. Bk. of Commonwealth vs. Bailey, Sheriff, &c.
1844—Hatfield vs. Levy.	1870—Reed vs. Broadway & 7th-av. R. R. Co.
2301—Day vs. Bogreckl.	2302—Wolfe vs. Gutheim.
2304—Richards vs. Cullen.	2272—Rae vs. Whipple.
2284—Meyer vs. Ehrman.	2300—Same vs. Same.
2305—Parker vs. Pease.	Treadwell, &c. vs. Treadwell.
2306—Drake vs. Barstow.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

The first Monday motion calendar, reserved cases only.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Hayes vs. O'Brien.	275—Claflin et al. vs. Robinson et al.
33—Simon vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	449—Alger vs. Vanderpool.
1—Lyon vs. Novelty Iron Works.	451—Alexander vs. Bleecker et al.
2—Goebold vs. Gebhold.	447—Tiedeman vs. O'Brien.
9—Costello vs. Casey.	122—Same vs. O'Brien.
327—Myers vs. Thalheimer.	157—Bentley vs. Roberts.
46—Millan vs. Graham.	427—Selp vs. Fear.
471—Clune vs. Donnelly.	428—Boundy vs. Marshall.
227—Scott vs. Pinnegar.	1178—Pierson vs. Delaware Railroad Co.
73—Goodenough vs. Hoadley, also Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	227—Filley vs. Gilman.
72—Villaret vs. O'Brien.	33—Sturges vs. N. Y. Sewing Machine Co.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
330—Stevenson vs. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.	355—McGrath vs. O'Brien.
331—Same vs. Same.	356—Cooper vs. O'Brien.
122—Holmes vs. Smith.	676—Judges of the Court of Commonwealth.
421—Veigel vs. Brosnier.	234—Klein vs. Young.
71—Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Burr.	510—Sanchon vs. Speyers.
2—Braun vs. Kelly.	356—Buchanan vs. Montgomerie.
3—Selp vs. Demuth.	72—Riley vs. O'Brien.
415—Same vs. Same.	30—McKay vs. O'Brien.
251—McArthur vs. Casady.	309—Young vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
270—Chaffe vs. Stern.	280 (A)—Young vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
269—Vanderbeek vs. Stein	280 (B)—Young vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
252—Sayles vs. Carlisle.	264—Brown vs. O'Brien.
464—Miner vs. The Mayor, &c.	246—Same vs. Brooks.
259—Hirtz vs. Kohler.	236—Anderson vs. Mahogany.
426—McCandless vs. Second avenue R. R. Co.	499—McDaniels vs. Boson.
260—Metropolitan vs. Hone.	316—Burger vs. Ennis.
425—Hall vs. McCormick.	196—Bergen vs. Fight.
2172—Dempsey vs. Hall.	245—Wallberg vs. Gilmore.
266—Bedford vs. Mc. Gilvery.	1—Brown vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
256—Smith vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.	262—Martin vs. Winchell.
143—Campbell vs. Fire-man's.	263—Harrison vs. Tinker.
316—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.	264—Harrison vs. Same.
249—Jones vs. Murphy.	265—Hall vs. Baldwin.
252—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	267—Topping vs. Lynch.
268—Chartray vs. Metropolitan Fire Dept.	56—Albertis vs. Allerton.
425—Van Houston vs. Kreiger.	57—Baird vs. Bellknap.
426—Hawkins vs. Kennedy.	268—Moore vs. Porter.
250—Pastre vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.	270—Fridenberg vs. O'Brien.
253—Burnett vs. O'Brien.	222—Hopkins vs. Bulkley.
254—Same vs. Same.	85—Stanley vs. O'Brien.
255—Gilsenan vs. Wiker.	232—Kraus vs. Mercusky.
123—Gilsenan vs. Morris.	240—Commercial Bank of Savannah vs. Seventh Ward Nat. Bank of New-York.
126—Bonner vs. O'Brien.	239—Buckman vs. Monmouth.
2094—Kobbe vs. Gerding.	102—Hersey vs. Gilmey.
	257—Mannion vs. Marshall
	263—Cullinane vs. Hoffmire.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
813—Flint vs. Hazelbourn.	870—Shipman vs. Pleistedt.
420—Howard vs. Merritt.	
421—Wood vs. Merritt.	205—Linderman vs. Wood.
241—Pribourg vs. Ohl.	57—Schuster vs. Pfaff.
2214—Place vs. Seaver.	319—McIntyre vs. Lynch.
2191—Duffy vs. Duffy.	1—Wood vs. Zeigler.
2192—Lindsay vs. De Jonge.	408—Thompson vs. Reeves.
814—Schmaig vs. Van Pelt.	163—Schofield vs. Kelly.
2193—Grundy vs. Fowler.	278—Levy vs. McNulty.
68—McCauley, adm'x, vs. Gee.	49—Reinheimer vs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
327—Snydam vs. Jackson.	264—McConner vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
2215—Betts vs. Dodd.	914—Newton vs. Town-send.
2216—Costello vs. The Mayor	
268—Newton vs. Hud. River Railroad Co.	
265—Sherwood vs. Beebe.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2272—Kehoe vs. Lynn.	2727—Shinaupp vs. Lax.
2276—Phelps vs. Johnson.	2730—Schnitters vs. The B.
2281—Burns vs. Sprout.	2731—Same vs. Same.
2282—Burns vs. Sprout.	2724—Chichester vs. The W. U. T. Co.
2283—Usher vs. Edmondson.	2725—Schmerlin vs. Keelle.
2284—Mosert vs. Fisher.	2726—Same vs. Same.
2285—Rappolt vs. Feltenstein.	2705—Bonilhos vs. DeCamp.
2711—Pike vs. Favor.	2135—McDonald vs. Masterson.
2725—Van Buren vs. N. Y. National Exchange Bank.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A.M.

Nos.	Nos.
1746—Bourman vs. Green.	2671—Myers vs. Singer.
2402—Chichester vs. The W. U. T. Co.	2666—Levasseur vs. Berlen.
2726—Smith vs. Gano.	2693—Thompson vs. Mansseimer.
2676—Nelder vs. Ackerman.	2629—Cohen vs. Just.
2686—Kearny vs. Fritsch.	2697—Pinken vs. Allen.
2685—McEwen vs. Reno.	2715—Darrow vs. Raymond
2686—Grahn vs. Welt.	2716—Van Felt vs. Cooper.
2646—Hatch vs. Duggen.	2736—Danckhaus vs. Orvis.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Kobben vs. Michaels.	5809—Steckel vs. Marks.
2231—Johns vs. Seely.	

THE LAW COURTS—FOR JANUARY.

The Law Courts all commence their regular monthly terms today, instead of the first Monday, as is usually the case. In the Supreme Court, General Term, the calendar is quite heavy and embraces some cases of great interest and importance. As the law now is, two Judges can hold this Court, and hence a portion of the time only that number will preside. Presiding Justice INGRAHAM and Judge BARNARD will probably be the two, and Judge CARDOZO will sometimes occupy the Bench as a third Judge. The latter is to commence Circuit today, and the Oyer and Terminer is to be continued. Judge VAN BRUNT, of the Common Pleas, will hold Circuit, and the same will be in the Special Term Room. Judge SUTHERLAND is appointed to hold Chambers during the month of January.

In the Marine Court there will be three trial terms, the third one to be held by Judge JOACHIMSEN.

There will also be a General Term, and one Judge will sit at Chambers and Special Term during the entire month.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—ALBANY, December, 1870.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company et al.—The place of trial in this action was originally in New-York. A motion was made on behalf of all the defendants except Herrick to change the place of trial to Albany County, on account of the convenience of witnesses. This motion was heard at Special Term in New-York before Mr. Justice Brady, and was decided by him on the 16th of December. His decision was that the place of trial would be changed to Albany County unless the plaintiff's counsel should prefer Rensselaer, in which case it would be changed to Rensselaer. The plaintiff's counsel therefore drew up an order changing the place of trial to Rensselaer County, and the same was entered on the 19th of December. On the 20th of December, upon the suggestion of defendant's counsel that the order ought to express that the change to Rensselaer County was in consequence of the preference of plaintiff's counsel for Rensselaer than for Albany, and on notice to the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Justice Brady, after hearing counsel for both parties, settled the form of the order, and the same was accordingly entered as of the 19th of December. The order, as thus entered, places the action in Court announced his decision that the place of trial be changed to Albany, unless the plaintiff's counsel should elect that it be changed to Rensselaer, and that the plaintiff's counsel having so elected, it was ordered that the place of trial be changed to Rensselaer. Thereupon, upon an affidavit of Mr. Schenck, stating that he was present at this settlement; that the plaintiff's counsel declined to elect to take any other county than New-York; that he consented to no statement on that subject in the order, except a bare expression of preference for Rensselaer over Albany County, the plaintiff procured from Mr. Justice Barnard, on the same 20th day of December, a chamber order to show cause at Special Term in New-York, Dec. 27, why the aforesaid order should not be corrected to conform to the facts stated in that affidavit, with a stay of proceedings meantime, and an order to the County Clerk and to reserve the papers to any county. A certified copy of the order granted on the 20th by Mr. Justice Brady was filed in Rensselaer County Dec. 21. On the 24th of December the plaintiff appealed from the order changing the place of trial; that is, the order as settled on the 20th day by Mr. Justice Brady, and obtained from the Special Term at New-York, held by Mr. Justice Barnard, an order as to stay proceedings until the determination of the appeal and for enjoining the County Clerk to transfer the papers until the decision of the appeal. Two separate motions are now made by the defendants:

First—A motion to vacate and set aside the last-mentioned order staying proceedings during the appeal.

Second—To vacate the aforesaid chamber order of Mr. Justice Barnard and to stay plaintiff from proceeding in the First Judicial District.

For defendants on first motion, Mr. Hale; on second, Mr. Peckham; for plaintiff, Mr. Shearman.

LEARNED, J.—The order of the Special Term granted on the 16th of December, changed the place of trial to Rensselaer at once. The transferor of the papers is a subsequent clerical duty. But the place of trial is now the less changed, although the Clerk should neglect this duty. It is often the case that no papers are on file. But that fact would not prevent the place of trial of the cause from being changed from one county to another. Under the former practice the Court could change the venue. And yet the papers in the cause remained in that one of the law offices where they had been filed. There can be no doubt that from the granting of the order the place of trial has been laid in Rensselaer County. This change is not affected by the stay of proceedings or by the appeal. If the General Term should hold the order to be appealable and should reverse it, then the place of trial would be changed back to New-York. But, in the meantime, it is in Rensselaer, and there is where the papers should be. The County Clerk, therefore, should not be forbidden to transfer them where they belong. If the stay of proceedings prevented the Clerk from transferring the papers, then it was unnecessary to insert that additional clause forbidding the transfer if it did not, then the clause should not have been inserted. For a stay of proceedings is all that is embodied on such an appeal. (Sec. 350.) I see no reason why there should be a stay of proceedings. It is very doubtful whether the order is appealable. The change of trial is for the convenience of witnesses, and the Judge who made it may think that an order which is granted for their convenience can be said to affect a "substantial right." It is a matter of convenience, and that, too, not the convenience of the parties, but of witnesses. So far as I know, such an order has never been held to be appealable. Houck vs. Lasher, 17 How., 520, was a case where the county designated was claimed not to be the proper county under section 125, and presented a different question. There is a plain omission of the word "not" on page 522 of Judge Harris' opinion, so that his remark (which may be obiter) is to the effect that a change of the place of trial on the ground of convenience of witnesses is appealable. The defendant ought to be at liberty to go on with the action, to notice the appeal for argument, to notice the case for trial, and to try it. As to the Chamber order granted Dec. 30, returnable the 27th, I think it irregular. No motion can be made in the First District, since the place of trial has been changed to Rensselaer. (Sec. 401, sub. 4.) If that order is put on the ground that is only for the purpose of a resettling of the order granted by the Special Term held by Judge Brady, then it is worse than irregular. The settling of an order is merely the putting a few words into the clerical form of language. When a Judge has fully expressed in formal language what is the decision of the Court held by him, no Court has any right to alter it. An Appellate Court may reverse it, but it is preposterous to claim that the Judge does not know how to express his own decision, and that some other Court must correct his statement of what he decided. The evils of such a practice as is here attempted is too plain to need comment.

And in this case there is nothing to correct. The defendants made out such a case as satisfied the Court that the place of trial should be changed to the convenience of witnesses. The Court gave the plaintiff the privilege of having it changed to Rensselaer rather than Albany, if he so elected. His counsel drew an order changing it to Rensselaer, which was a plain, common-sense expression of such election. On a subsequent day, according to the affidavits used by him, his counsel expressed a "bare preference," or, in other words, "he was willing to signify his preference to Rensselaer over Albany." And it appears to me that with great propriety Judge Brady thereupon stated that the plaintiff's counsel had elected that the change should be to Rensselaer. It is difficult to see what else he could have said or done, and no other Court is competent to correct the order which he has thus settled on a hearing of both parties. A part of the relief asked for in the second motion is a stay of any proceedings by the plaintiff in the first judicial district. I do not think this would be proper. If I am correct in my view that the place of trial is changed to Rensselaer, then I must assume that the Court of that district will act when they have no jurisdiction. If they differ from me and hold that the place of trial is still in New-York, and that they have jurisdiction, the decision in the two conflicting views will have to be made by a higher tribunal.

An order must be entered setting aside and vacating the order made at Special Term before Mr. Justice Barnard, Dec. 30, staying proceedings with $10 costs. And also an order must be entered setting aside the Chamber order made by Mr. Justice Barnard the same day, requiring the defendants to show cause, &c., and the stay, meantime, with $10 costs of motion.

And these orders will be entered in Rensselaer.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN once, in considering what he should charge for his services in a certain case, propounded the following: "Are or are not the amount of labor, the doubtfulness and difficulty of the question, the degree of success in the result and the amount of pecuniary interest involved, not merely in the particular case, but covered by the principles decided, and therein secured to the client, all proper elements by the custom of the profession to consider in determining what is a reasonable fee in a given case?"

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP DWELLING, with all modern improvements, 20 feet front, sale very low, lease on 5th and 6th avs. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN, E. D.—A most desirable factory, all in order to go with good steam power. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 344 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR INVESTMENT AND TO CAPITALISTS.—A large plot of about nineteen acres, at Bay Ridge, high and beautifully located, will be offered as an entirety at $2,500 per acre, or about $300 per lot, at twelve lots per acre. This is well worthy the attention of capitalists. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, at great value, beautifully situated one hour from M. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLAKE-WELL & SMITH, No. 849 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

$2,000,000 REAL ESTATE, IN-cluding farms of 5 acres and upward, also houses and lots in every county in New-Jersey. Call on J. A. MARTIN, Box No. 74, Rahway, N. J.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 20 trains daily—communication 11 cents; terms favorite time of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Arcyer-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 226 Post-office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES ON BROADWAY TO RENT in the new building, Nos. 844 and 846, one and two flights; rent $400 to $700; heated by steam; will rent singly or en suite. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

TO LET—THE ELIGIBLY SITUATED double marble stone basement, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, Soho. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A SUPREME COURT SALE

Of valuable improved property,

Known as Nos. 126 Maiden-lane,

By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers.

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Under direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee. Man & Parsons, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 34 Wall-st. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 2, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 72 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,800 scrip in Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 41, north side, between 6th and 6th avs., 21x75, with the modern improvements. Terms favorable.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 20 trains daily—communication 11 cents; terms favorite time of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Arcyer-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 226 Post-office, New-York.

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FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

INSURANCE BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF THESE SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 6 PINE-ST.

N.B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE National Trust COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 236 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

H. L. SOLOMON, Second Vice-President. HENRY P. BANCROFT, First Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE of Geo. Opdyke & Co. 26 Nassau-st. CORNER of CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, and all other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1870.

$500,000 OF THE THIRTY-YEARS GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870, principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the General Council of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be allowed upon past due BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP, from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rates of six per cent. per annum at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the debt, at the office of this City Controller, City Hall, Memphis, or at the banking-house of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, and McKIM & CO., No. 3 Saint Paul-street, Baltimore, Md.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.

P. M. MYERS & CO., BANKERS, No. 24 PINE-ST.

CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,

SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,

TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.

DATED DUE IN 1874-78.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. E. SISTARE,

No. 34 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at close of business Dec. 15, 1870.

Loans and discounts	$791,374 28
Overdrafts	1,200 00
United States bonds to secure circulation	297,000 00
United States bonds on hand	100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	11,810 00
Due from national banks	102,344 39
Banking-house	9,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	10,000 00
Taxes paid	10,248 35
Premiums	5,597 00
Cash items	22,407 42
Clearing-house exchanges	119,148 38
Bills of national banks	74,913 00
Fractional currency	2,720 00
Coin	$6,019 80
Gold Treasury notes	1,400 00 — 7,419 80
Legal-tender notes	164,815 00
Three per cent. certificates	125,000 00
Total	$1,753,024 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	$100,000 00
Discount	86,206 42
Interest	11,348 11
Profit and loss	15,667 05 — 185,222 58
Circulation outstanding	$251,900 00
Individual deposits	$949,476 27
Certified checks	20,526 24
Due to banks and bankers	195,200 03 — 1,427,202 81
Bills payable	89,599 80
Total	$1,753,024 19

I, RICHARD HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of December, 1870. HENRY BISCHOFF, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:

H. P. DE GRAAF, JOHN Q. ADAMS, A. C. BENEDICT, } Directors.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.

Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 194 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Day-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

E. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PENNIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. E. COX, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANKERS, No. 27 PINE-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad Company.

This road, fifty-five miles long, extends from Terre Haute southerly to Danville, Ill., forming part of the great through route from Chicago to Terre Haute, Evansville, Nashville, and the South. Twenty-five miles of the iron are now laid, and by the sixty part of January thirty-one miles will be in use for business.

The local subscription to the capital stock of the Company are.....$250,000

All of which is payable in cash as per of this

$200,000 HAS BEEN PAID IN.

First Mortgage Bonds.....$700,000

This road is being built by Chauncey Rose, Esq., of Terre Haute, and his associates, who are the chief subscribers to the capital stock. The extraordinary success of the enterprises heretofore managed by these gentlemen, and the high prices of the securities issued upon them, are evidences of what may be expected from this project. We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security.

Price, 90 cents and accrued interest, in currency. Commissions allowed bankers.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Nashville and Decatur Railroad.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TO-MORROW'S PAPER.

FOR SALE BY

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

N. Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.,

No. 52 Broadway and Exchange-court.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

All the risks of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company were assumed by the Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 155 Broadway, on the 28th December, 1870.

SAMPSON MOORE, President Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.

S. C. HARRIOT, President Greenwich Ins. Co.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of the interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 8 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, BANKERS,

No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFER FOR SALE THE

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL IN GOLD.

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA

[redacted]

Coupons collected and freight cars are now running over this road from Montgomery to Lime Kilns, which completes the AIR LINE to New-York and insures a business more than sufficient to meet the interest on all bonds issued.

The bond is three times secured.

First—By the mortgage on the land.

Second—By the guarantee of the State of Alabama.

Third—By the LARGE CAPITAL invested in the road.

Either of which is sufficient to secure the bonds. Price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, up to Jan. 1, after which date the bonds will be held at par.

For map, pamphlets, &c., apply to or address the Agents.

JAMES G. FOUDFIT, J. WILLCOX BROWN, J. CAMPBELL MARIN.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, 1870, and reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

STERLING EXCHANGE ON THE Imperial Bank of London; and Glyn, Hallett & Co., London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches; the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches, and remit in gold; circular notes, travelers credits available in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent; also commercial credits. Interest allowed on deposits either in coin or currency.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., No. 4 Lothbury, London.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the Homestead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 76 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDA

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAYS and from Glasgow every Tuesday and Thursday, touched and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, economically and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia.....Sat., Jan. 7 Britannia.....Wed., Jan. 11
Devonia.....Sat., Jan. 14 Love's Derry.....Wed., Jan. 25
Indian.....Sat., Jan. 21 Tyrian.....Wed., Feb. 8
Columbia.....Sat., Jan. 28 Britannia.....Wed., Feb. 22
Europa.....Sat., Feb. 4 Iowa.....Wed., Mar. 8
Caledonia.....Sat., Feb. 11 Tyrian.....Wed., Mar. 22
and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, as noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $120.
Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $26.
Certificates at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's office, 20
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ROMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Jan. 10
CITY OF WARRINGTON.....Saturday, Jan. 14, 11 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 21, 3 P. M.
And every succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY from PIER No. 43 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
One Cabin.....$70	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....85
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....95
To Hamburg.....80	To Hamburg, N. Germany.....85

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Steerage tickets for those wishing to remit passage money by post, or wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Company's Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER (NEW) No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. P. Pettigrew.....Jan. 4, at 2½ P. M.
MISSOURI, Capt. W. Williams.....Jan. 11, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Tobertin.....Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. Freeman.....Jan. 25, at 2 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Feb. 1, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green.....Feb. 8, at 6 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 2) Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Parthia, Wednesday, Jan. 4	Batavia, Saturday, Jan. 14	
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25	
Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11	Alsatian, Thursday, Jan. 26	
Calabria, Thursd., Jan. 12	Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1	
Liverpool, Jan. 13	Bavaria, Thursday, Feb. 2	

via Halifax.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage Passengers:
First Cabin, $80; gold. Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$105, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $75; gold. Steerage, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, at moderate rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage apply at the Company's Branch Office, No. 29 Broadway, (Washington Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 6 North River.
THE QUEEN.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
ERIN, Halifax, Saturday, Jan. 14.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
For freight, passage apply to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
LAFAYETTE.....ROUMAN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 31
WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 6 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 80 o'clock noon
ON 6TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
connecting with those days sail on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
JAN. 6, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. CURRIE, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
December 20th every month will touch at San Juan Del Sur.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 4, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be delivered at the wharf on the arrival of the ship.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers for the Company's steamers.
For tickets or passage berths, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. B. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. S. L. THEBAUDAUX, Feb. 2.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. C. E. SOUTH, March 2.
These splendid steamers sail on monthly trips, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. VAN BRUNT.....Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. NEWMAN (via Nassau).Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Blake.....Jan. 19
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer ISLA DE CUBA, Capt. EDWARDS, will sail Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Jan. 7
CLIMAX, Capt. F. Phillips.....Saturday, Jan. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, Peake.....Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
For freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CRESSEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 40 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DRAKEORD, TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 4 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through receipts and bills of lading in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent, A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R.
No. 328 Broadway. No. 408 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—The new steamer W. P. Orr will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel to the Continent of Europe, who can avoid the large expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in procuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Agar, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of FEARING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either of the partners may save in liquidation.
No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1870. JOHN CAMPBELL, GEORGE B. FEARING.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the undersigned have formed a limited partnership in the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CAMPBELL & RICHMOND.
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the partnership, is buying and selling gold, stocks, bonds and other securities, procuring loans on commission, being the general business conducted by brokers in the City of New-York.
That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are John Campbell, who resides in the City of Paterson, in the State of New-Jersey, David Richmond, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the General Partners therein, Henry E. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and George B. Fearing, who resides in the City and County of New-York, who are the Special Partners therein.
That the said Henry E. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said George B. Fearing has contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars.
That such partnership is to commence upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and to terminate upon the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
Dated at the City of New-York, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

U. S. Int. Rev. stamp canceled. } JOHN CAMPBELL, DAVID RICHMOND, H. E. FEARING, GEORGE B. FEARING.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF WOTHERSPOON & McTAVISH is dissolved by its own limitation. Mr. D. 4. McTAVISH will continue the Own Exchange business in his own name, at No. 61 Beaver-st. The Gold and Foreign Exchange Exchange business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscribers, as a Branch Office. WOTHERSPOON & CO.
New-York, December, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SMITH, STURGES & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation, Mr. STURGES withdrawing.
SAMUEL G. SMITH, THEODORE STURGES, CHAS. W. OGDEN, THEO. C. WALLACE.
The firm and commission business will be continued by the remaining partners at Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., under the firm name of SAMUEL G. SMITH & CO.
SAMUEL G. SMITH, CHARLES W. OGDEN, THEO. C. WALLACE.
The undersigned will continue the agencies of the Cornwall Iron Company, and the Chesapeake Manufacturing Company, at No. 178 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. THEO. STURGES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of F. D. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HILTON DODGE, DANIEL COBB, M. S. HAMM, CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business at the same place, under the same firm name, F. D. COBB & CO.
F. D. COBB, CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
No. 19 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.
The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 Broad-st.
M. F. HAZEN.
Jan. 2, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. }
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of COLE & RUTTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
ALBERT COLE, JOHN P. RUTTER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871. }
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RUTTER & GROSS, for the transaction of a General Stock and Bond Brokerage business.
JOHN P. RUTTER, J. LOUIS GROSS, Jr.

OFFICE OF BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & MARKHAM, } NO. 5 NEW-STREET. NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & MARKHAM, for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business in stocks, bonds, gold and other securities on commission.
CHARLES P. BRITTON, Late of the firm of Wm. I. Peake & Co.
JOHN VAN VECHTEN, Late of the firm of Van Vechten & Moore,
FRANK C. MARKHAM, Formerly Frank C. Markham & Co., and member New-York Stock Exchange.

OFFICE OF ROGERS & WHITE, } NO. 12 BROAD-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ROGERS & WHITE, between CHARLES T. ROGERS and SAMUEL WHITE, JR., is this day dissolved, by reason of the death of MR. SAMUEL WHITE, JR. The undersigned will continue to carry on the Commission Stock Brokerage business, on his own account, at No. 12 Broad-st.
CHARLES T. ROGERS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., WITHDRAWS from our firm this day. The business will be continued as heretofore.
TAYLORS BROTHERS,
No. 17 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., WILL CONDUCT business this day with his son, ALEXANDER TAYLOR, Jr., (late of Taylors Brothers,) under firm name of
ALEXANDER TAYLOR & SON,
No. 56 Broadway,
Corner of Exchange-place.
NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES F. BURRELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
JOHN MOTT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
Mr. JOSEPH L. KING, late of the firm of A. G. Hyde & Co., becomes a partner in our house from this date.
JOHN MOTT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
THE FIRM OF ALLEN & SANDER IS dissolved this day by the retirement of Mr. CHARLES SANDER from active business.
The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of EUGENE R. ALLEN & CO.
EUGENE R. ALLEN, L. E. ALLEN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the firm name of JOHN VOGT & CO., for the purpose of importing and selling French Clocks, Glassware, &c., at Nos. 36 and 37 Park-place.
JOHN F. H. VOGT, CHARLES VOGT, GUSTAVE VOGT, HUGO HERBERTELDT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. H. C. LEAVITT becomes a partner in our firm from this date, and the business will be continued under the name of LEAVITT, GOULD & CO.
LEAVITT & GOULD.
No. 51 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KNAPP & BURDETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. SHEPHERD KNAPP, JR.
CHARLES B. BURDETT.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Jr., will continue the business at the old office, No. 19 New-st.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FAILING & HATT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either can sign in liquidation. HENRY FAILING,
JAN. 1, 1871. JOHN A. HATT.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN F. H. VOGT and CHARLES T. H. VAGT, under the firm name of JOHN VOGT & CO., in this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN F. H. VOGT will sign in liquidation. JOHN F. H. VOGT,
Dec. 31, 1870. CHARLES J. H. VAGT.
COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated themselves under the firm name of CHARLES VOGT & CO., for the importation of French China and Foreign Glassware.
CHARLES F. H. VOGT.
JAN. 1, 1871. H. M. F. GRUBE.
WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in business JAMES O. FROUDIT and J. CAMPBELL MARIS. The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
JAN. 2, 1871. No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO., } BANKERS, No. 8 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
MR. EDWARD PEUCH BECOMES A partner in our respective firms in Paris and New-York, from this date. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., withdraws from our firm, owing to ill-health, and Mr. WARNER J. ROBERTS is admitted as a partner from this date.
SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 2, 1871.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY commenced a general commission and brokerage business at No. 23 Pine-st. and 23 Broadway, (over the Corner Grocery,) where friends will call.
WILLIS T. PARKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
MR. EDWARD K. GOODNOW HAS this day been admitted as partner in our house.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
MR. WILLIAM B. PHIPPS WITHDRAWS THIS DAY from our firms in New-York, Philadelphia and Paris.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NELSON H. BENSON, JR., HAS THIS day withdrawn from our firm.
GROSS, MARCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
MR. GEORGE C. BAGOUN IS A PARTner in our firm from this date.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1871.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
CHARLES DAVIS HAS THIS DAY become a partner in our firm.
DIX & MORRIS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of E. J. & D. E. HAWLEY, has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY, D. EDWIN HAWLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of E. JUDSON HAWLEY & CO., for the transaction of a banking and commission business in Government securities, bonds, stocks, gold, exchange, and mercantile paper, at No. 16 Wall-st.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY, ALFRED W. BARTLETT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of
GRANT & CO.
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
GRANT & GRANT.
JOHN CHILD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of
GRANT & CO.,
and will transact a general banking and stock commission business, at No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. GRANT.
E. GRANT.
GEO. ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD.
J. EDWARD SIMMONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

OFFICE OF DODGE, KIMBALL & MOORE, } BANKERS AND BROKERS. No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
MR. E. J. KIMBALL HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of DODGE, KIMBALL & MOORE, and the business will be continued by A. C. DODGE & and E. D. MOORE under the style and firm of DODGE & MOORE.
A. C. DODGE,
E. J. KIMBALL,
E. D. MOORE.

E. J. KIMBALL
Will continue business in buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, &c., on commission, at No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of BUCKWELL & SPRING, commission merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John B. Spring retiring from the firm.
JOHN BUCKWELL, JOHN B. SPRING.
Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.
WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. WILLIAM B. WADSWORTH as partner in our house.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.
MR. FRANCIS S. ARNOLD HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm.
ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

GENERAL REDUCTION,

previous to taking our usual semi-annual inventory.

DRESS GOODS.

6-4 ALL WOOL PLAIDS, AT $1 PER YARD.
REDUCED FROM $2 50.
All Wool Serges at 50c.,
REDUCED FROM $1.
Best Quality American Delaines,
AT 15½c. PER YARD.
ALSO,
BLACK CASHMERE AND DRAP D'ETE,
VERY LOW.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.

CLOTH WINTER CLOAKS at $10, reduced from $20.
CLOTH WINTER CLOAKS at $12, reduced from $25.
REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS $20, reduced from $30
ALSO,
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS-MADE
CLOTH AND VELVET GARMENTS
AT
Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

LORD & TAYLOR.
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

FURS! FURS!

RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ALASKA SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
AND MINK SETS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.
POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. on the 15th day of January, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.
The work of the columns, beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and the convenience of the contractors.
The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the firemen employed in the same. The will be furnished by the Department when required.
Proposals to be furnished by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.
The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $20,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, or the amount of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district in which the bidder resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed forms of this office, and accompanied by a conform in every respect to the requirements of the advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not practical workmen in the manufacture of iron or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.
Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE ERECTION OF TEMPORARY ADOBE BUILDINGS, AT FORT QUITMAN, TEXAS.
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, } SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Nov. 7, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS
In triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 23d day of February, 1871, for the erection of the following temporary buildings at Fort Quitman, Texas:
One (1) set Major's Quarters.
Four (4) sets Captain's Quarters.
Eight (8) sets Lieutenant's Quarters.
Four (4) sets Barracks.
One (1) Adjutant's Office.
One (1) set Quartermaster's Stables.
One (1) Quartermaster's Storehouse, with office.
One (1) Commissary Storehouse, with office.
One (1) Guard-house.
Two (2) sets Cavalry Stables.
Plans and specifications can be examined at the United States Quartermaster's Office at Washington, D. C.; New-Orleans, La.; Fort Quitman, Texas; and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas.
Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned, (a copy of the letter with this advertisement,) to be furnished to each proposed offeror.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—WM. T. SABINE, Rector, and GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, Warden.—For sale—One of the very best pews in the Church; cost, $1,400; will be sold for $700. Address M. E., Post-office Box No. 310, Paterson, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.—TWO OR three rooms, on parter floor, or one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 3 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
FIFTH-AV., NO. 231, CORNER OF 28TH-ST.—One suite of three or four rooms, on third floor, with private table; also, one single room for a gentleman; Frenchman cook.
SECOND FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND WELL furnished, with or without private table; No. 53 West 22d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. References required.
ONE SUITE OF 8 RIGHT, CHEERFUL rooms, in private family; comforts of a home offered; private table if desired; references exchanged. No. 276 4th-av., nearly opposite Calvary Church.
NO. 243 WEST 23D-ST.—A COMFORTably furnished room, with board, for two persons, at $12; also a room, with board, for three, at $18.
NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen, with board. Reference.
NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, December, 1870.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent., on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five (5) per Cent upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
C. H. CODDINGTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 85 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
WALTER W. CONOKLIN, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 166 Second-st., Washington, D. C.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each Year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $20 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most banks, but may remain at interest promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits made by mail or express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Special advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to executors, administrators, &c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 55 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.
Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, if it is counted and put on those days.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on
MONDAYS and SATURDAYS
from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SETHEUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 2 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER
Savings Institution,
NO. 2 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1871. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
Bank is open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums, if left over a year, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Asst.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 32d-st. and 3d-av.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $2,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.
Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. RIBBINS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 52 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
INTEREST, 1871.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (on all sums entitled thereto) will be paid depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16.
INTEREST will be added to the depositor's account Jan. 1, and if not drawn will bear interest as new deposits.
JOHN V. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1870.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on sums exceeding $500 agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 16th day of January, 1871.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before January 10, 1871, will draw interest from the first. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
JAMES BITGH, } Presidents.
J. HASKIN BROOKS, } Presidents.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 23 Bowery, near Houston-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. TURNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 204 West 13th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1870.
CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix,
aug9-lawtuTu* JOHN A. COOPER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 13 Grove-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870.
WM. L. BRUSH,
lyr15-l

THE RING'S REAL ESTATE.

Some of the Plunder of Tweed, Sweeny & Co.

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars invested in City Property—Description of the Same, With the Prices Paid Therefor—

Important Facts for "Outside" Tax-Payers.

In a communication to-day we reported the [illegible] Tax Office, the Deputy Controller, in the [illegible] of Tweed's first entry up, and was [illegible] as length. In the course of the [illegible] the Deputy declared that, being a [illegible] the operations of Controller Connolly, he (the Deputy) was qualified to speak advisedly of that official's personal and real estate. He declared, then and there, the general proposition that Mr. Connolly is possessed of only [illegible] worth of real estate, all of which he owned at the time he came into office. His [illegible] upon this was to the effect that all the "Ring" were similarly situated. In order to [illegible] this assertion, a reporter was despatched to the Register's office to collect data showing accurately the number and extent of real estate operations by the members of the Ring. After diligent inquiry, and with much [illegible], the following facts were gathered, showing some of the property which has been purchased by Tweed and the rest, with the numbers of lots and page in the Register's Book of Conveyances, together with the tax-map numbers of the property; and the taxes paid thereon—the latter figures being taken direct from the tax-books. Many other transactions besides those [illegible] will be found to [illegible] Tweed, but the following will probably throw light on points which have hitherto been held in doubt.

SIXTH WARD PROPERTY.

Wm. M. Tweed bought on Dec. 31, 1868, of Thos. Palmer, for $260,000 and a mortgage of $120,000, making a total price of $380,000, six lots and buildings on the north side of Duane-street, 100 feet east of Broadway, known as Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, and 83 Duane-street. Deed filed Liber 1,071, page 616. The numbers of the lots on the tax map 1,134 to 1,139. According to the tax bill of this property, the assessed value and taxes run as follows: On Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Duane-street the valuation is $65,000 and the tax $1,463 62; on No. 77 Duane-street the valuation is $60,000 and the tax $1,347 50; on No. 79 Duane-street the valuation is $40,000 and the tax $900. This makes a total valuation of Mr. Tweed's Duane-street property of $120,000 and a total tax of $2,247. The property adjoining the houses of Jas. Lenox and Rhoda as No. 65 Duane-street, is valued at $60,000 and taxed at $900, although it is not in as good condition as the best of Tweed's houses. This possibly is owing to the great impartiality of the Assessors, and to the fact that it is not known in their office, nor yet recorded on the Register's, Tweed owns it.

This is the only purchase of property made by the Ring in the Sixth since 1868.

THE NINTH WARD

develops Mr. R. E. Selmes, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, as a property-owner. He bought, on Oct. 21, 1870, from Rachel W. Hunsacre, for $18,000, a house and lot on the south side of Forty-third-street, 120 feet west of Fourth-street, recorded Liber 1,149, page 265. The tax maps are dumb as regards this piece of property, and the clerks less qualified to give information than the worst muddled of them all.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Twelfth Ward is rich in revelations, however. Here we strike a stratum of Selmes ascent. Here is the record of the Registers and Tax Commissioners' offices, concerning the Ring men and their property in this ward:

1. R. E. Selmes bought on June 4, 1869, of Edward T. Nichols, for $7,050, and a mortgage of $9,000, three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue; L. 1,119, p. 265. Tax numbers, 3676, 26, 27. Valuation, $9,100; tax, $47 28. The Tax Commissioners protest that the rate of assessed value is one-third to one-half of the real market value. Yet here we find property valued at one-fifth what it cost three years ago. How is this?

2. Wm. M. Tweed bought, Aug. 19, 1868, from Charles H. Applegate, for $50,000 and a mortgage of $12,000, making a total price of $62,000, four lots on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue; L. 1,072, p. 53. Tax numbers 1 to 4, block No. 622. Valuation, $6,500. Tax, $168 35.

3. P. B. Sweeny bought of Mary Van Nort, Dec. 26, 1868, for $25,000, four lots on the north side of Eighty-seventh-street, 100 feet east of Twelfth-avenue; L. 1,084, p. 305. Valuation, $4,000. Tax, $103.

4. R. E. Selmes bought Dec. 21, 1869, of Wm. H. Poyter, for $60,000, eight lots on One Hundred and Fiftieth-street and Ninth-avenue; L. 1,128, p. 223; tax numbers, 2 to 16; block No. 2,062. Valuation, $4,000; tax, $90.

5. R. E. Selmes bought Dec. 28, 1869, of Isaac T. Brown, for $4,000, one lot on south side of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, east of Eighth-avenue; L. 1,130, p. 286; tax number, 60; block No. 2,038. Valuation, $600; tax, $11 50.

6. P. B. Sweeny bought June 9, 1870, of P. B. Connolly (L. 1,138, p. 522,) one-third part of a plot of eleven lots on the north side of Eighty-seventh-street, 100 feet east of Twelfth-avenue; price, $20,000. Valuation, $4,000; tax, $112 50.

7. R. E. Selmes bought of Jas. Fergusson, Jr., Jan. 21, 1870, a plot of 100 feet on the Kingsbridge road, for $45,000; L. 1,135, p. 314. Nothing can be learned of this property in the Tax Office.

8. Peter B. Sweeny bought, June 30, 1868, of Hugh Smith, for $25,000, (L. 1,093, p. 267,) a house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 300 feet east of Sixth-avenue. Valuation, $6,000; tax, $138 00 of 1868.

9. R. B. Connolly bought of Hugh Smith [illegible] July 2, 1868, a brown-stone house in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, near Sixth-avenue (L. 1,093, p. 269.). Valuation, $6,500; tax, $146 25.

10. R. E. Selmes, bought Dec. 8, 1869, of Chas. W. Ketchum, three lots on the east side of Tenth-avenue, fifty feet south of One Hundred and twenty-fifth-street, for $6,000, (L. 1,116, p. 63.) The map continued concerning this property, and tax numbers the same, only more so.

11. R. E. Selmes bought of Edwin Dorer, Jan. 18, 1870, for $4,000, one lot on the north side of One Hundred and thirty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Seventh-avenue, (L. 1,133, p. 241.) Tax No. 2, block No. 721. Valuation, $600; tax, $13.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Nineteenth Ward makes the richest show of any section of our City, as far as Ring real estate is concerned. The Ring comes out strong here, individually, and in their concerted pieces as witness the following:

1. Peter B. Sweeny bought of Hugh Smith, Feb. 20, 1869, for $18,000, a lot on the north side of Sixty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue; L. 1,085, p. 362. Tax, No. 5, block No. 430. Valuation, $4,500; tax, $101 25. Is this valuation a third of the present value of the property, Mr. Sands?

But next we have a little light on the operations of Mr. R. B. Connolly, the party who claims that he came into office possessed of only $120,000 worth of real estate, and has not professed any since. A deed filed in the Register's office sets forth the following against Slippery Dick's unctious asseverations:

1. R. B. Connolly, Peter B. Sweeny, Hugh Smith and Wm. M. Tweed bought on Oct. 23, 1869, four-fifths of a block bounded by Sixty-eighth-street, Sixty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue and Fourth-avenue. They paid down $230,000, but there was already a mortgage on the entire block of $625,000, four-fifths of which they assumed, making their shoulders bear only one-fifth to be discharged by the party selling. These facts are recorded in the Register's office, book of grantees, L. 1,116, p. 260. Valuation, $60,000; tax, $1,462.

And close on this follows another of the same sort:

2. Richard B. Connolly, Thomas Murphy, Hugh Smith, Peter B. Sweeny and Wm. M. Tweed, bought, Oct. 23, 1869, of James Lenox, (L. 1,117, p. 227,) for $267,500, a block comprising thirty-two full lots, and bounded by Sixty-ninth and Seventieth-streets, Madison and Fourth avenues; tax numbers, 21 to 52, block No. 454. Valuation, $60,000; tax, $1,000.

3. Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., bought of Cornelius O'Reilly, Aug. 20, 1870, one house and lot on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 275 feet west of Fifth-avenue; price, $25,000. Valuation, $12,000; tax, $402.

5. Peter B. Sweeny bought, Dec. 1, 1868, of Chas. E. Dambman, (L. 1,073, p. 273,) a plot 400 by 102, on the north side of Seventy-fourth-street, 200 feet east of Fourth-avenue; price, $60,000; tax numbers, 7 to 14. Valuation, $10,000; tax, $225.

6. Richard B. Connolly bought, Dec. 24, 1868, of Peter B. Sweeny, four lots, making one-third of a plot on the north side of Eighty-seventh-street, 100 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, (L. 1,084, p. 315.) tax p. 253 24.

This is not to be found on the tax maps.

7. Hugh Smith bought of Peter B. Sweeny, Dec. 24, 1868, one house and lot on the north side of Sixty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, $12,000, (L. 1,124, p. 283.)

The tax maps are muddled as regards this property and the tax clerks are not even as clear as their maps. How Smith makes sure of paying his taxes properly and on the right piece of land is a wonder. He probably understands it, however, and has it fixed all right.

8. Hugh Smith bought, Feb. 12, 1869, of Thomas W. Pearsall, (L. 1,074, p. 426) four lots on the north side of Fortieth-street, 120 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $68,400. Tax num-

TWENTIETH WARD.

The Twentieth Ward has had only one representative of the Ring as a purchaser of real estate during the past three years, and it is only lately that this purchase has been made. Peter B. Sweeny bought of Hugh Smith, Oct. 29, 1870, for $18,000, a house and lot on the south side of Fifty-second-street, fifty-one feet west of Sixth-avenue; L. 1,154, p. 255.) Valuation, $6,000; tax, $135 00.

The property on either side of that of Mr. Sweeny's, property which does not belong to Ring men, and which has nothing like the market value of Peter B.'s house, is valued and taxed in one case equal to his and in the other beyond.

House and lot, numbered on the tax map 102, block No. 2,549, in Thirtieth-street, are valued at $5,000, and taxed $112 50.

[illegible] and lot, block No. 1,547, in the same street, [illegible] valued and taxed [illegible]

It is all by mistake on the part of the assessors, of course.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The Twenty-first Ward [illegible] property, [illegible] the [illegible] of the Ring men from the tax office—the tax numbers, and consequently the taxes, could not be obtained. The property bought by the Ring in this ward since 1868 is as follows:

1. Peter B. Sweeny and Hugh Smith bought, Nov. 20, 1869, (L. 1,097, p. 82,) eight lots, and building on Broadway, east side, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, for $415,975, and two mortgages amounting to $126,000, making the price $537,975.

2. Wm. M. Tweed bought of John H. Sherwood, (L. 1,078, p. 321,) for $50,000, one lot in Forty-first-street, near Madison-avenue East.

3. P. B. Sweeny and Hugh Smith bought, July 15, 1868, for $62,000, (L. 1,085, p. 124,) house and side of Broadway, a lot south of Thirty-third-street.

4. Hugh Smith bought of Henry T. Hart, (L. 1,084, p. 555,) Nov. 2, 1868, property on the north side of Thirty-third-street and Broadway, including the building known as Ribbin Hall, and a dwelling adjoining, on Thirty-third-street. Price, $700,000. Smith paid $63,000, and left the remainder to run on bond and mortgage till 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The Twenty-second Ward is shaked out extensively for the "Ring" and its satellites. Here is the interesting exhibit of the extent to which they have interested themselves in the welfare of the people in that section of our City during the past three years:

1. William M. Tweed bought of William Lyons, Nov. 30, 1868, (L. 1,085, p. 280,) for $150,000, the block bounded by Tenth-avenue, Eleventh-avenue, Broadway, and Seventy-sixth-street. Tax numbers, 23 to 36, block No. 218. Valuation, $45,550; tax, $1,021 62.

2. William M. Tweed bought, Dec. 8, 1869, from Robert Emmet, (L. 1,078, p. 194,) for $40,000, and three mortgages amounting to $16,000, making a total price of $56,000. Five lots on the north side of Sixty-third-street, 125 feet west of Eighth-avenue. Tax numbers 23 to 27, block No. 210. Valuation, $17,500; tax, $393 26. Lots Nos. 22 and 26, on the same block, situated on either side of Mr. Tweed's property, are valued together at $7,500, and taxed $67 50.

3. James M. Sweeny bought, March 27, 1869, from James R. Smith, (L. 1,103, p. 90,) nine lots for $63,486, and a mortgage of $18,000, making a total price of $80,486. Nine lots as follows: Three lots on the north side of Sixty-ninth-street, 75 feet west of Ninth-avenue. Tax numbers, 19 to 21; block No. 168. Valuation, $4,725; tax, $96 18.

Six lots on the north side of Seventieth-street, 375 feet west of Ninth-avenue; tax numbers, 19 to 25; block No. 169. Valuation, $28,350; tax, $636.12. The total valuation of the property by the assessors is $33,075, and the total tax, $644 30. This valuation is about one-third of the first cost, but no account is taken of the increase of the real value of the property since the time of its purchase three years ago. It is probably worth this day nearly double the sum that was paid for it in 1868.

On the block with the above a single lot, owned by an outside party (that is, outside of the "Ring,") without any improvements, and bearing the No. 18, on block No. 159 of the tax maps, is valued at $775, and taxed $17 43.

R. E. Selmes bought of Oliver G. Hayman Feb. 24, 1869, (L. 1,064, p. 39,) four lots on the north and south of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, for $6,000. Valuation, $1,500; tax, $33 75.

5. Peter B. Sweeny bought of Miriam Kane, (L. 1,120, p. 65,) for $19,000, May 18, 1869, a house and lot on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue. Valuation, $10,000; tax, $225.

The [illegible] several others, among others, the fact that Mr. Connolly has been engaged in real estate speculations since he assumed the portfolio of his political Burkan. His relative by marriage asserts that he has bought no real estate since he came into office. The records of the Register's office show that he has purchased to the extent of hundreds of thousands.

Another point. All denials to the contrary notwithstanding, the names of the property-owners do appear on the tax-books, and are known to the clerks. Mr. Sands does not know this, since it has not reached his ears, and he thinks it useless to search in the books for them, knowing that they are not to be found.

The Duane-street property, quoted above, appears on the tax-books as belonging to Mrs. Tweed, while the deeds filed in the Register's office show conclusively that it is owned by Mr. Tweed. What is the object of this apparent change of ownership is a little misty; but perhaps the reader may manage to make it out. On two of the Duane-street houses the tax of last year has not been paid. If this means anything, ordinary people cannot interpret it, of course. The value of the figures above consists in the ease with which the tax-paying public may draw comparisons, and the certainty with which they can verify them, by searching the records, as directed above.

The Elizabeth Slocomb Case—Further Conduct of the Witnesses.

All disinterested persons who attended the Coroner's inquest on the body of Mrs. Dingman, who was so brutally murdered by her son Michael Dingman, at Elizabethport last week, are aware that there was a strong desire manifested on the part of the witnesses to shield the murderer.

Nearly every witness called showed a great reluctance to tell what they knew in regard to the terrible affair. The husband of the murdered woman at first declared that there was nothing but affection in the family circle, but when pressed, acknowledged that the son was jealous of his mother—as might be jealous, and had told her "I will live in the house after you are dead." All the relatives, as well as the neighbors who testified, gave their evidence with great reluctance, and only after repeated questioning. It is said that should the murderer be arrested, the friends of the murdered woman will try to make out that it was all a terrible mistake.

Robbery on Chatham-Street.

Peter J. Green, a stranger in the City, happened to be in Henry Ormance's liquor-saloon, at No. 77 Chatham-street, early yesterday morning, when Alex. Gibbs, a resident of the same house, entered with five other men. Gibbs deliberately locked the door behind him, and the gang then robbed Green of $15. Gibbs was subsequently arraigned before Alderman Conar, at the Tombs, and held for trial in default of $3,000 bail, and the Magistrate sent an officer to look for the saloon-keeper also. While the officer was away on his errand, a man entered the Tombs Court and offered bail for Gibbs, when he was informed that bail could not be accepted, as the Police were looking for the proprietor of the saloon. "Why," exclaimed the stranger, "I'm the proprietor." "Oh, you are!" responded the Alderman, "well I will lock you up also." Ormance was then committed to a cell.

Christian Fellowship Effort at a Session of Union Prayer Meetings at Rev. Dr. Adams' Church.

The union religious services, which were so auspiciously begun on Saturday evening at Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, and of which an extended notice appeared in these columns on Sunday, were resumed yesterday morning under like favorable circumstances. Rev. Dr. Adams presided, and Rev. Dr. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Prime, Rev. Dr. Ridgeway, Rev. Dr. Crawford, Rev. Dr. Skinner, Wm. E. Dodge, and Prof. Morse took part in the religious exercises. Many other prominent ministers and laymen were present, and the congregation was very large and devout. After singing and prayer by Rev. Dr. Adams delivered a very interesting address, in which he referred to the great Evangelical Alliance, by whose suggestion union prayer-meetings had been established, and the members of different churches brought together, so as to unite their praise and thanksgiving to their common God and Father. This he regarded as one of the most hopeful signs of the times. Nations, like individuals, are last learning that their own interests are best conserved by cultivating broad philanthropy and love. Even France and Germany, amid all the hate and bitterness of their terrible and bloody struggle, were represented in the Evangelical Alliance by some of their most distinguished citizens, however wide might be their political views. Let them unite their prayers to God, that he would speedily stop this awful war, and restore the blessings of peace. Several hymns and prayers followed, and short addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Ridgeway and Crawford, by whom appropriate reference was made to the beginning of the New Year, and the congregation called upon to return grateful thanks to Divine Providence for past blessings, and to resolve to devote their lives in future more unreservedly to His service. These prayer-meetings will be continued during the week, from 9 and 4 in the morning. Rev. Dr. J. Cotton Smith will preside.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

CORONERS' OFFICE.

Record of Inquests for 1870—Interesting Statistics of Sudden, Violent, and Accidental Deaths—Homicides and Suicides During the Year.

The following tables exhibit the work performed by the Board of Coroners during the year 1870, as prepared by the Clerk of the Board. The facts thus presented will afford food for reflection, and form the basis of interesting studies and calculations:

	Feb.	June.	July.	Aug.	Dec.	Total
Explosions—Boiler	4	..	..	..	1	5
Gas-tank	..	..	..	1	..	1
Soda fountain	..	..	1	..	..	1
Blot	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rifle and shooting	1	17	183	6	..	108
Accidental shooting	2	..	2	..	..	4

SUICIDES.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Hanging	6	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	..	2	1	21
Shooting	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	4	2	15
Cutting throat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poisoning	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	6	1	2	1	2	24
Drowning	1	1	..	1	3	1	2	1	..	3	1	4	18
Jumping from windows	1	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	13
Jumping from locomotives	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Jumping from roof of houses	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total													97
Grand total													112

Of the suicides 112 were males and 15 females; 83 were natives of the United States; 23, Germany, 55; Ireland, 15; England, 0; Scotland, 4; France, 3; unknown, 3; total, 113.

The ages ran as follows: Under twenty, 1; thirty, 20; forty, 31; fifty, 27; sixty, 16; seventy, 10; eighty, 1.

The poisons were as follows: Paris green, males 7; females 6; laudanum, males 4, females 4; strychnine, males 1, females 1; nicotine, males 1; nitric acid, males 1.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of unknown infants found dead in the streets, alley-ways, rivers, &c., 1870	169
Deaths by accidents of various kinds, including deaths by heat	781
Deaths by drowning	167
Deaths by suicide	113
Deaths by homicide	20
Total	1,250

The bodies of unknown persons were found as follows: East River, 97; North River, 25; Harlem River, 9; ponds in City, 3. Total, 167, of which there were 140 males and 18 females.

HOMICIDES.

Jan. 2.—Anna Almeyo, aged twenty-five years, native of London, England, came to her death by pistol-shot wound at the hands of Geo. Bauman, at No. 69 Elizabeth-street, who committed suicide.

Jan. 15.—Georges Stohl, aged twenty-six years, native of Germany, came to his death by stab wounds received on the night of Dec. 24, 1870, at the lager-beer saloon, No. 138 Delancey-street. Murderer unknown.

Jan. 5.—James Logan, aged twenty-one years, native of Ireland, pistol-shot wound, hands of Jeremiah Dunn, on sidewalk in Houston-street, near Greene. Manslaughter, State Prison four years.

Jan. 14.—Conrad Oberbichler, aged thirty years, Germany, stab wounds, hands of Morris Lewis and Abraham Kehr as accessory, in Norfolk-street, near Rivington. Discharged on bail by Coroner.

Jan. 15.—Wm. Townsend, fifty-five years, England, stab wound, hands of Wm. Brown, No. 199 Hudson-street, hands of Jack Reynolds. Exonerated.

Feb. 1.—John Merkers, forty-nine years, Germany, fracture of skull, opposite No. 268 Tenth-avenue, during a scuffle with unknown persons.

Feb. 16.—Margaret Sheridan, thirty-one years, New-York; pistol-shot wound, hands of Bridget Sheridan, No. 64 Third-st. City Hall-st. Murder first degree, sentence of death commuted to imprisonment for life.

April 24.—David O'Day, thirty-one years, Ireland, stab wound, hands of Phillip Cooney, in the saloon No. 81 King-street. Manslaughter, State Prison four years.

May 12.—Patrick Sullivan, thirty-five years, Ireland, stab wound on the 17th March, at No. 20 Second-avenue, hands of Michael Martin, who escaped arrest.

June 2.—Patrick Hernan, twenty-one years, Ireland, pistol shot, hands of Officer Wm. Burke, Fourth Precinct, in Pearl-street, near Hague-street, in discharge of duty. Acquitted.

June 15.—John O'Brien, twenty-five years, Ireland, stab wound, hands of Lawrence Sullivan, at No. 1 Whitehall-street. Under sentence of death and hopelessly insane.

June 26.—Daniel Michel, twenty-one years, Germany, stab wound, hands of Thomas Sherman, corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. Manslaughter, State Prison three years.

July 3.—Mary Nelson, thirty years, Ireland, violent beating, hands of her husband, George Nelson, in tenement-house in Greenwich-street, near Harrison-street. Manslaughter, State Prison four years.

July —.—Robert Montgomery, twenty-two years, New-York, pistol-shot, hands James Egan, in Second-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street. Not arrested.

July 9.—Jacob Schriedler, twenty-eight years, Germany, struck on the head with a cobble-stone at No. 254 West Forty-third-street, during an assault upon the premises of John Clancy.

Mill.—James Boyle and John Stewart. Released on bail.

July 13.—Florence Scannell, twenty-three years, New-York, pistol-shot, hands of Thomas Donoghue, on 1st of December, 1869, corner Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Released on bail.

July 18.—Patrick Farrell, twenty-six years, Ireland, pistol-shot, hands of Wm. Hamilton, June 18, in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue. Acquitted.

July 24.—Henry Wachtels, thirty-seven, German, stab wound, hands of John Glass, at No. 213 West Thirty-fifth-street. Murder second degree, State Prison for life.

July 30.—Benjamin Nathan, fifty-seven, New-York, wounds inflicted by an instrument known as a "dirk," by unknown persons, at No. 19 West Twenty-third-street.

Aug. 1.—James Fingleton, twenty-seven years, New-York, bayonet wound through the chest, hands of Adam Lanfried, in his own bakery, No. 414 East Fourteenth-street. Released on bail.

Aug. 3.—George Johnson, nineteen years, United States, stab wound, hands of Patrick Griffin, in James-street, near Cherry, who was not arrested.

Aug. 9.—Chas. Wilson, twenty-six years, Norway, pistol-shot, hands of Jas. Nolan, on Sixteen Island ferry-boat *Middletown*, July 10, 1870, who was never found.

Aug. 14.—William Davis, nineteen, Ireland, injuries by blows on the head with a whiffle-tree, hands of Margaret Dunn, No. 1 Bridge-street. Manslaughter, State Prison seven years.

Aug. 16.—Thos. Shea, twenty-one years, Ireland, injuries from a thrust of a broom-handle through the eye, hands of Michael McAloon, corner of Forty-third-street and Second-avenue. Now in prison.

Aug. 18.—John J. Kelly, fourteen years, New-York, stab wound of the head, received July 19, 1870, in Twentieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, hands of William Kavanagh. Not arrested.

Aug. 13.—Dennis O'Brien, twenty-five years, Ireland, stab wound with an ice-pick, hands of Frederick Daikers, at No. 69 Orchard-street. Acquitted by Coroner's jury.

Aug. 27.—Hugh McCall, forty, Scotland, blow of an ax, hands of Patrick Matthews. Aug. 12, 1870, at No. 222 Cherry-street, during a fight. Sent to Prison for 5 years.

Aug. 28.—Thomas Connolly, twenty-four, Ireland, gun-shot wound, hands of Richard Allen, foot of Fifty-seventh-street, East River. Acquitted.

Aug. 24.—John Casey, thirty-two, Ireland, pistol-shot, hands of Thos. McConnidue, corner Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue. Acquitted.

Aug. 30.—John Smith, twenty years, New-York, pistol-shot, hands of Robert W. Lusk, a private watchman, while protecting the property of his employers from river thieves, Aug. 6, 1870. Acquitted.

Sept. 10.—Christopher Heguin, twenty-two years, Ireland, pistol-shot, hands of Valentine Reinckel. Sept. 8, 1870, on sidewalk opposite No. 69 Washington-street. Now in prison.

Sept. 13.—David Reischer, thirty years, Germany, struck on the head with a shovel by John Quinn, in First-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street, Sept. 12, 1870, and Thos. McCarty held as an accessory. Quinn State Prison fifteen years, McCarty discharged.

Sept. 18.—Mary Von Harrendt, twenty-five years, Germany, pistol-shot, hands of Wm. Mahen, Sept. 8, 1870, at No. 31 Greene-street, who committed suicide.

Sept. 30.—Joseph Flynn, twenty-six years, Ireland, struck on the head with an iron (shutter) bar, at No. 3 West Houston-street, by Thos. Wiggins, Sept. 4, 1870. Now in prison.

Oct. 9.—Walter Somerdyk, thirty-nine years, United States, pistol-shot wound, hands of John Thomas, Sept. 30, 1870. Both colored men. Thomas under sentence of death.

Nov. 16.—Ferdinand Schwartz, thirty-five years, Germany, stab-wounds Oct. 26, 1870, at No. 14 Cherry-street, hands of Louis Praise and Martin Bogardus. Now in prison.

Nov. 21.—Silen Sherick, twenty-seven, Ireland, thrown down basement steps at No. 226 Water-street, hands of either George Woodruff, Edward Jackson or Robert Carey. Awaiting trial.

Nov. 25.—Leonard Grigrich, twenty-eight years, Germany, thrown down stairs at Krebs' [illegible]-Fifty-fourth-street, near Second-av[illegible] Charles Fenen.

[illegible]ward Hines, twenty-two years, Me[illegible]-shot, hands of Wm. McNevin, in [illegible]-street. Awaiting trial.

[illegible]ick Vaughan, twenty-two, Ire[illegible] named Maria McNally, from the house of her employer, Mr. Thurston, of No. 8 Lafayette-avenue, on the evening of the 26th of December. The thief is in custody.

Henry Ferdinand, of No. 64 Leonard-street, on returning to his home, yesterday, after a visit to the country of three days, discovered that during his absence the place had been visited by burglars and robbed of about $200 worth of clothing.

LONG ISLAND.

At midnight, on Saturday, two highway ruffians, named Thos. Hussey and John Rhodington, committed a murderous assault upon a compositor named Leo Hudson, who was beaten insensible and left for dead. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the perpetrators.

The new Board of Flushing Village Trustees organized yesterday by the election of John Robinson as President. The Board at present consists of James Keefe, John Warren and Fanning Tucker, elected for two years, and John Robinson, S. B. Parsons and Wm. H. Phillips, who hold over until Jan. 1, 1872. The members of the retiring Board are Orange Judd, George Pople and S. B. Rose.

Clinton Graham was, yesterday, re-elected President of the Whitestone Village Board of Trustees. The new members are Ismael J. Mirrett and D. M. Talmedge, elected for three years.

NEW-JERSEY.

Two men, named Thomas Larkin and Danby Murray, entered the beer-saloon of Mrs. Wiegbart, No. 112 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, last night, and got into an altercation with the proprietress, which resulted in the serious if not fatal injury of Murray. The men, who were partially intoxicated, ordered drinks, which Mrs. Wiegbart brought, thereupon one of the men made some insulting remarks, which she resented. This was followed by insulting proposals from the men, when one of them attempted some liberty with her. She seized a beer glass and struck Murray with its number of times, breaking it over his head. Murray fell to the floor in two places for about three inches. A number of Germans who were in the saloon then interfered, and the two men were rather roughly handled. Murray, though his wounds will probably not prove fatal, was badly injured. His wounds were dressed, and the entire party was arrested and locked up for the night.

The new Common Council of the City of Elizabeth organized last evening. James T. Wiley was re-elected President, and Jacob Stutz, City Clerk. The following officers were also re-elected: Treasurer, A. S. Woodruff; Health Inspector, Leonard Henning; Overseer of the Poor, Capt. John P. Ritter. Capt. John H. Whalen was elected Street Commissioner, Patrick J. Ryan Clerk of the Market, and Robert Kembell Janitor of the City Hall.

The fur manufactory of A. Ginek, at No. 36 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was burned last night. The building took fire from the stove. Loss $3,000, principally on stock. The adjoining building, occupied as a "dollar store," was slightly damaged.

The funeral of Thos. H. Hickey, of Newark, brother of Rev. E. M. Hickey, of Orange, took place yesterday from his late residence at No. 183 Plane-street, Newark. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Skating in this City and Brooklyn.

There was quite a rush to the skating-ponds in the morning, and the sport was quite enjoyed until noon, when the rise in the thermometer began to affect the ice, and the park ponds had to be cleared of people. The rinks did a good business in the morning, but in the middle of the day the ice became soft and slushy, making falls unpleasantly moist for the unlucky skater who tripped on the ice. The Brooklyn Rink closed its doors at 4 P. M. in order to save the ice for the night. The Capitoline and Union Ponds kept open until a late hour, though the ice gave way near the houses in places. At the Capitoline Pond the Brooklyn Club mustered in force. Today, weather permitting, there are to be races on the ice at the Brooklyn Rink at 2 P. M. and the Empire Rink there will be a large gathering in the morning, and also at Brady's Rink.

Troubles of the Princess Editha.

The lady notorious as the Princess Editha, and claiming to be a daughter of the famous Lola Montez, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Judge Coulter, of the Fourth District Police Court, upon a charge of lunacy. Upon being arraigned before the Judge, she asked privilege of writing some letters, and addressed notes to Judge Bedford, Recorder Hackett, District-Attorney Garvin and others, declaring herself the victim of a foul conspiracy. She was committed to the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 2, 1871.

Trade in Live Stock continues very dull. Sales are effected in small lots and at low rates. Yesterday, at Weehawken Yards, the best Cattle ranged from common to fair, and sold from 11¼c. @11¾c. ₱ lb. Sheep were not quoted. On this forenoon, at Communipaw, the best Cattle ranged from common to fair, and sold from 12c. @12¾c. ₱ lb. Sales were effected from 12c. @12¾c. ₱ lb.; sales were also effected from 12c. @12¾c. ₱ lb., and 6c. @7c. ₱ lb. Sheep, weight 210 lbs. @6 3/4c. ₱ lb.; 135 Sheep, weight 10,340 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 165 Sheep, weight 13,420 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 18 Lambs, weight 1,070 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. Rain and Mud very cold on the part of Cows for sale.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for the past six days: 218 head of Horned Cattle, 1,978 Sheep, 1,373 Hogs; in transit by Erie Railway, 1,200 Sheep, 1,200 Hogs; in transit by Hudson River Railroad, 17 cars. Gross arrivals at One Hundred-and-first-street Yards for week ending Jan. 2, 1871: 2,325 head of horned Cattle, 4 Calves; arrived by cars, all sorts, 2,329 head; by Hudson River Railroad, 20 Calves; 237 Veals; 670 Sheep—local stock arrived per Harlem Railroad. Milch Cows—at the above market sold from [illegible] to [illegible] and are in quality and from [illegible] head for sale. Dairy Cows—The demand for the best quality was fair.

Weekly report of sales at Chamberlain's Yards, Nos. 67 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending Jan. 2, 1871: 1,200 Cows and Calves sold. Speaker from [illegible] head; 50 Calves from [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 2—6 P. M.—The financial markets were closed to-day. TALLOW, on the spot, 46s. 6d. Linseed-oil Cakes firmer, £10 5s. Cotton, Linseed active, 34½; Linseed Cakes firmer, £10 15s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—5 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Red Western now spring Wheat, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 3d. @10s. 9d.; No. 2 Mixed new Corn, 5s. 3d. Oats 3s. 9d. PORK, 86s. LARD, 70s. CHEESE, 62s. 6d.

HAVANA, Jan. 1, 1871.—The weekly market here closed, yesterday, as follows: SUGAR—Absence of business for want of stock. No. 12 quiet at 9½c. @9¾c. Many plantations of Cuba yielding poorly; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 4,000 boxes and 7,500 hhds.; stock in warehouse, in Havana and Matanzas, 20,000 boxes and 1,000 hhds. MOLASSES—Small business and prices unchanged. MOLASSES—Dull and heavy. FREIGHTS quiet. There is a surplus of tonnage for all ports. BACON declining, owing to heavy arrivals; closed on 9½c. @9¾c. OIL—The market is quiet and steady. COAL—Is dull, supplies ample; closed at 4½ reals. FLOUR—Most kinds supplied; closed at 9½ @9¾. HAMS declining owing to heavy arrivals. Other meats in good supply. LARD—Declining; closed at 9½c. @9¾c. RICE—Is quiet at 3½c. @3¾c. LUMBER—White Pine scarce and in demand; to-day arrivals; quoted at $60@$65; Pitch Pine quiet at $30@$35. SHINGLES—Cypress quiet at $3 50@$4 50 ₱ bbl. TALLOW in demand at 11½c. @12c. Sheeps steady at 7½@9½ reals. Empty Hogsheads steady at $1 87½@$2. THIN WAX firm at 23½@25c. WAX quiet at 21½@24c. HONEY firm at 9 reals. EXCHANGE on London, 180@182 per cent. premium; on United States Currency, at 30 days' sight, 92½ ₱ cent. discount; short sight, 90½ ₱ cent. discount; in gold, at 60 days' sight, 44½@45 cent. premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	Jan. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Frisia	Jan. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Scandinavian	Jan. 4	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Etruria	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Angelia	Jan. 7	New-York	Glasgow

FOR AUSTRALIA, &c.

Ocean Queen	Jan. 4	New-York	Auckland
Columbia	Jan. 5	New-York	Havana
City of Mexico	Jan. 7	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails on Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Colorado*, at 12 M. A supplementary m